ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1874. Vol. VII---No. 40

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA BUSINESS.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, J. G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

FAMILY GROCERIES—C. R. Brumby, 82 Whitehall street.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

FIRE, Life and Marine Insurance—Walker & Boyd, No. 8 Wall Street, in Kimball House.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS—W. G. Knox, No. 30 Whitehall street,

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall streets.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYE HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Misses DuPre, 50 Broad street. Three choice summer room.

LAWYERS.

J. & J. C. RUTHERFORD, Attorneys at Law, Macon, Ga., may28-tf

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. apr10-dly

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4-dly

G. C. TUMLIN, JOHN L. MOON—Tumlin & Moon, Attorneys at Law, office: Up stairs, Bank Block, Cartersville, Ga. march8-dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-dly

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar32-d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11-dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Oemulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections. mar6-d12m

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3-dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20-dly

JAMES H. GUERRY. J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

W. T. O'NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga., will practice in the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits. Special attention given to collections. feb17—1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb1—dtf

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my30—dtf

L. B. ANDERSON, Attorney at Law, Covington, Newton county, Georgia. mar5—d6m

W. M. BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend promptly to all business. Office with Judge R. J. Cowart, Bell building, corner Marietta and Broad streets, Atlanta, Georgia. july2—d1m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-dly

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office with Gartrell and Stephens, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. aug27-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

J. C. FAIN. T. C. MILNER.

FAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july16, 1874—d6m

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☜ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-dly

J. CLARENCE SIMMONS, Exchange and Collecting Agency, Sparta, Georgia. Does a General Banking Business. Discounts notes and Bills. Receives Deposits. Buys and Sells Exchange and Makes Collections. mar3-d0m

GEORGIA NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA. Capital $100,000. Buys and Sells Exchange, Gold and Silver, makes Collections, and transacts a general Banking business.

L. A. LAPHAM, Pres't.
E. L. JONES, Cashier. may5-d2m

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16-d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 48 Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train.

Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31-dtf.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM Bollman, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may 15-d1y

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for rice list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1-d1y Charlotte, N. C.

MEAT, PRODUCE, ETC.

ATLANTA AND TENNESSEE MARKET House.—Rose, Jamison & Co., Butchers, dealers in Cattle, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, etc., No. 135 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. O. A. V. ROSE, W. L. SHOFNER & CO., J. K. JAMISON, Fayetteville, Tenn. W. L. SHOFNER. apr12-d6m.

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2-d1y

HOTELS.

NEW HOLLAND SPRING, Georgia. Good Board 50 cents meal, $10 a week, $35 a month. june23-d1m

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3-dtf

AUGUSTA HOTEL, Augusta, Georgia—P. May, Proprietor. Is the largest and best arranged hotel in Augusta, possessing all the modern improvements and conveniences for the accommodation of the traveling public. feb17-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., A. Y. Sheats, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. june5-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Sheiman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, july19-dtf Clerk.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3tw3w

TOCCOA HOUSE, (situated one hundred yards north of depot,) Toccoa, Georgia. S. V. Davenport, Proprietor. This hotel is new and commodious, and the table well supplied. Baggage carried to and from the depot free of charge. Extra inducements offered to summer visitors. Charges moderate. june14—dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE, near depot, Gainesville, Georgia. J. W. Trammell, Proprietor. This house is new and comfortable. Table well supplied. ☞ *RATES REDUCED.* ☜ Baggage carried to and from depot free. Extra inducements offered to summer visitors. june14—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS, }
W. G. GANT, } Clerks.
june28—dtf

GENERAL COMMISSION.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. feb19-d&w1y

CARD.

I MUST inform the friends and patrons of my HIGH SCHOOL, that my election to a Chair in the Medical College of Atlanta, does not interfer in the least with my School. It will be resumed at the usual time and with renewed energy. july17—dtf J. H. LOGAN.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

DEPOSITERS in the above Company are respectfully requested to bring or send their Pass Books to the office of the Company, No. 18 Broad and Walton streets, at the earliest practicable moment, that they may be verified and properly balanced.

By order of the Commissioners.
C. S. JOHNSON,
july19-d1w Acting Cashier.

DAILY CONSTITUTION

BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Tilton makes Threats.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Opinion seems gain ground that despite unwillingness of certain principal parties, Beecher-Tilton is destined to go before the courts. The Herald says plain that Tilton will bring suit for divorce and suit for damages against Beecher, and it is more probable, however, that legal process will be criminal indictment against Tilton for slander. The Herald thinks that an indictment of a latter kind unavoidable of Tilton's latest threat, that he could draw a sword with two edges constitutes to mean that if provoked, he will rake up scandals that have floated about Brooklyn, and introduce names of ladies not yet named, in case who hold good positions in society as alleged victims of sin and shame.

It is said that at a meeting of the Beecher committee last evening, a mysterious female witness was examined, who gave testimony of the highest importance.

A friend of Beecher's said yesterday that Tilton's enmity began in 1859, over some difference in Plymouth Church, regarding aid for Western missions. Those to be aided were pro-slavery. Beecher wished to aid them on the ground of sympathy with misfortune. Tilton bitterly opposed it, and when he afterwards saw his wife reverence Beecher, he became jealous.

The Lost Boy.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Sun this morning publishes the following, but whether genuine or not it is impossible to say:

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—For $20,000 I will give evidence that will lead to the conviction of Charlie Ross' abductors, who are now in this city. Address me through the Sun if an agreement can be made.
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL., July 25.—Wm. B. Bowen, a rich capitalist stock operator committed suicide yesterday.

Immigration.

NEW YORK, July 25.—For some time past more people have been leaving for Europe than emigrants arrived. This is in consequence of the dullness of trade, which keeps thousands of working men unemployed, and also owing to the great inducements offered them by the steamship companies in the way of reduced rates from this side.

A general reduction of cabin rates is expected daily.

About four thousand people leave for Europe by to-day's fleet.

The Boy Murderer.

BOSTON, July 25.—At an adjourned inquest, into the murder of Katie Curan, by the boy Pomeroy, the Surgeon who made the autophy, stated that the body was mutilated in the most shocking and revolting manner with some sharp instrument.

Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Underwriters meeting last night consid ered resolutions to charge one-half per cent. additional rates on business, brick, stone and iron buildings witaout gutters and the ordinance prohibiting erection of frame building to be inforced. Giles & Bro's jewellers lately burned out, yesterday found their goods and jewelry safe and almost undamaged.

Up in a Balloon.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 25.—The balloon, under the charge of Prof. Donahson, containing representatives of the leading New York papers, which ascended yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock, landed in Germantown, near this city, at 3:24 o'clock this morning. It again ascended to a high altitude, nearly describing a circle around the city, and then proceeded in a southwesterly direction.

French Affairs.

PARIS, July 25.—The consideration of the constitutional bill has been postponed until after recess, and a motion that the Assembly, after voting on the budget be prorogued until January 5th, 1875, has been declared urgent by a vote of 395 to 308.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times' Paris special says that the government consented to recess because it hoped that before the Assembly meets again to prepare a new constitutional bill, for which it can in the meantime secure the support of the majority. The government hesitated to commit itself fully to the bill reported from the committee of thirty by M. Ventavon, because it was sure to be rejected.

New York Races.

NEW YORK, July 25.—This is the first day of the first regular meeting of the Saratoga Association for 1874. There is a large attendance and the track is in excellent condition.

The first race for traver stakes—one and three-quarter miles—eleven started. The race was a tie for the first place between Acrobat and Atilla. Steel Eyes came in third. Time, 3:09½.

Previous to the race the pool sales were thirty on Attila and forty on Acrobat.

LATER—It has been decided to run the race between Acrobat and Atilla over again, as, after the last race, the owners refused to divide stakes.

England.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons this evening, D'Israeli announced that the land transfer, the judicature and the endowed school bill, would be withdrawn, and the Parliament prorogued on the 8th of August. Russell asked whether the Government had made any remonstrance to France against the conivance of her authorities, in violation of the Spanish frontier by the Carlists. He especially referred to the rumors that the French government had interfered with Spain, in a manner contrary to relations of the law of nations, and that the Carlists were escaping into France, instead of being returned. They had been furnished with passports and were permitted to cross and recross the frontier.

He urged that in accordance to an ordinary courtesy due from one civilized nation to another, there should be no unnecessary delay in the formal recognition of the Spanish Government by Great Britain.

Derby replied that Spain had not asked England to interfere. He considered the recognition of the Spanish Government at present premature. When the time arrived it would be better such recognition should be collective.

General Marion and Wongreat's victory in Navarre have taken 1500 of the Carlists' prisoners.

The Telegraph's special from Berlin says it is reported that the German Government is making strenuous endeavors to stop the supplies of weapons and money to the Carlists, and has called attention to the Versailles Government to the subject.

General Gordon.

The Richmond Enquirer, says the Savannah News, having been misled in regard to Gen. Gordon's views on the third term movement, was inclined to put him in the same category with Col. Mosby and Gov. Kemper, of his own State. The editor, however assured of his error, makes the following handsome amende:

We have ever regarded Gen. Gordon with a most partial eye, and felt secure in the belief that he was one of the last men of all the South who would go after false gods. It was with pain and sorrow that we saw his name connected with the third term infamy, and when we saw it we felt like exclaiming: "Are they ten righteous men who bow not the knee to Baal?" Now that the contradiction of any intimacy or collusion with Grant is explicit, we rejoice like the woman in the parable who found her silver coin.

We had always held, that if there was a true representative of Southern chivalry and Southern character in the Congress of the United States, General Gordon was the man. Scarred, brave and battle-worn, he presents the glorious spirit of the legions he so nobly led to the battle's front. Elegant in manner, courteous, talented and true, no one ever better represented the character of his constituents. We rejoice, then, that this noble, gallant Southern champion has not fallen into the snare which others have not the sense or sagacity to shun, but stands before his country, with his laurel wreaths upon his brow, untouched and untarnished.

GEORGIA.

The Crops—What the Grange Accomplished—A Sensible Colored Bishop.

[Correspondence Louisville Ledger.]

BARNESVILLE, GA., July 20, 1874.

While you are the sufferers from a protracted dry spell, it may be of some interest to know that

CERES

smiles benignantly upon some sections of the country, among which Middle Georgia is one. The season, so far, has been very good indeed. Though the cotton crop was delayed by the late spring, yet owing to the favorable season subsequent, the crop is now at its usual stage, and promises well, and the corn, particularly, is in fine condition, the fields of which remind one of more western longitudes. The wheat crop was good, and all the garden vegetables are excellent, and in abundance. So this section is resting under the favor of the bountiful divinity, and the people are happy; and though the summer has been one of great stringency in

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS,

the times are easing up and a prosperous business generally is anticipated, and preparations are accordingly in progress. And while the yield of cotton will not be as large as in other years, owing to the average in cultivation being less, yet the net income to the people is expected to be more, because most of the cotton crop this year will be a surplus crop, the proceeds of which can be pocketed in consequence of home production of provisions, whereas, heretofore, the people have depended entirely upon the cotton for everything, and the cost of production added to that of purchases, has always consumed the surplus and left the country in debt. And while it is not presumed that the present season of wise cropping will relieve the State of past errors entirely, yet it is contended that it will demonstrate to the people the course for them to pursue to reach the haven of financial security. And should it do this much there is great cause for rejoicing, as the policy heretofore pursued by the planters has been suicidal, and whether or not this reformation is to be attributed to

THE GRANGE ORGANIZATION,

some are disposed to question; however, this may be, there can be on denying the facts that, in conventions met at Atlanta last winter, they resolved that it was advisable to plant less cotton and more grain; and while it is true that there have been men in various sections of the State who have all the while urged the people to become self-sustaining, still the idea never came in such a palpable garb till that body said plant one-third in cotton and two-thirds in cereals, instead of all in cotton, as heretofore. And perhaps, it were idle to speculate upon the organization of this change since the advantages expected to be derived therefrom will completely overshadow all questions as to who is the originator. And, it is to be desired, that all the hopes of this people in this regard will be realized, for it seems to be the only avenue of escape from financial ruin opening up to them, a fact which seems to be recognized by some of the leading men of this section. And, it is to be regrettted, that a people so generous, with a climate so mild and delightfully charming, and a soil so well adapted to the production of many of the necessities and luxuries, are to be the continued sufferers from wrong and misfortune. It is to be hoped that the day of their deliverance has dawned, and will soon open with full orbed splendor upon a prosperous and contented people.

There has been

A VERY RESPECTABLE PARTY

in point of numbers, in this district, who refuse to take any part in elections, saying they cannot condescend to contend with the corrupt elements of society, for a voice in the affairs of the government, since they are under the North any way, and all their efforts will amount to nothing. Now we take it, that all this is erroneous, since it is true that evil is always progressive and combative, and can only be successfully resisted by counter efforts. And again, when a man stands by and sees an evil thing done without doing all he can to prevent the accomplishment thereof, is to some extent, at least, responsible for the injury that may result. So there is no excuse for a man, who has a duty to perform, if he fails or refuses to exert every power for the performance of that duty. Then let the people everywhere come ont in favor of right and justice, and make a united effort in behalf of truth, and success will crown the effort. Otherwise, corruption, usury, oppression, and all the evils of abandoned and unscrupulous law-makers may continue to curse the land.

We had the

OPINION OF A COLORED BISHOP

the other day on the civil rights bill. Said he: "It is strange to me, a man of the colored race, to see how my people have been mislead; for don't every one know, every colored man of any reflection, that our security and prosperity depend on our friendly relations with the white race? And all our efforts ought to be, to secure the friendship of the people among whom we live. And what pains me is to see my people favoring men and measures that tend to alienate them from us. This civil rights bill is but an abomination of evils to my people. We want no forced equality, and the attempt to legislate it will work injury to us; and I think our people are beginning to realize the fact, and will soon find out their true friends. All this civil rights business is only the work of the demagogues who want our votes. We want none of it." And there are many of his people who are with him, and as he says, more of them are awakening to a realization of their position. FRANK.

Robbery of the Mails---Mr. Joe Martin, Route Agent on the M. & G. R. R., Arrested---He makes Confession.

[Columbus Enquirer.

For many months registered letters in this section have been received minus the money they were said to contain. Special postal agents Clark of Montgomery, and Henderson, of Baltimore, have ong been trying to unravel the mystery, but without success, for they knew not, whom to suspect. Patience and constant watching have at last succeeded and they have nabbed their man.

Yesterday morning the agents telegraphed from Montgomery to Postmaster Johnson to detain, on his arrival on the 10:30 train, Mr. Joe Martin, the route agent on the Mobile and Girard Railroad, in his office until they came. This was done. They proceeded to the Post Office, and arrested Martin, and carried him to the Rankin House.

That morning the agents had mailed a registered letter at Union Springs, enclosing a marked five dollar greenback. The letter came through without the money. The envelope had been opened, the money abstracted, and then re-sealed. The case was thus settled for Martin.

At a room in the Rankin House Martin was searched. Nothing was revealed until he became frightened, and pulling off his hat, drew forth the bill from the lining. The agents would never have looked there, they said. The marked greenback was at once recognized.

At first Martin denied having taken any other money, but finally confessed to having robbed the mails for months past. Of the amount of his peculations no estimate has been made.

Maj. Richardson, of Glenville lost some $152 six months ago in a registered letter sent to Columbus. It is thought Martin must have taken thousands. Forty registered letters have lately been wanting the money they were said to contain.

Martin is some twenty-seven years of age and has a wife and child, and lives in Girard, Ala. He has been mail agent on the M. & G. R, for seven years. He is a son of W. B. Martin, deceased, once Republican Senator from Russell. He is a brother of Mr. Ulysses Martin, lessee of the Columbus Ice Works and treasurer of Russell co., Ala., and an honorable, hightoned man.

Young Martin is very clever, socially, and was liked by many. The only objection heretofore has been extreme radicalism, and his influence in gathering the negro clans in Russell.

He was carried last night in charge of the special agents to Montgomery, where he is to be tried, the offense having been committed in Alabama. The punishment for such offenses, we are told, is imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

THE BOY MURDERER!

A Horrible Revelation.

A Four Months' Mystery Solved.

The Fiend Interviewed.

The Ghastly Particulars.

[Boston Herald, July 19th.]

The old adage that "murder will out," seems to have been now again exemplified, for what has long been a profound mystery is now fully explained, and a second mystery seems likely to be, even if it has not already been solved. In March last a little girl, living with her parents in South Boston, went out to a store near her home, sent by her mother to make a little purchase, and she never returned. Why she did not come back was, from that day up to Saturday afternoon a perfect mystery to her parents, to the police and public. But that mystery was yesterday solved by the accidental discovery of her remains in an obscure place—the remains being simply the body's skeleton concealed in conjunction with some clothing by which the remains were identified.

The second mystery is how came the girl to her death?

THE PROBABLE ANSWER.

and doubtless the correct one, judging from the light of present information and circumstance, is that the perpetrator of the darksome deed is one, the narrrative of whose exploits in this community has two or three times in as many years curdled the public blood and roused a sentiment of just indignation in the community. The reader will have already guessed the identity of the supposed fiendish actor in this case and his victim. The names thus brought together for a second time are

JESSIE POMEROY AND KATIE CURRAN.

Of the boy the public is already so well informed that a brief allusion to his exploits will here be sufficient to freshen the general mind. He is the lad, some fourteen or fifteen years of age, who is now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of murder in killing the little boy named Mellen, whose butchered body was found on the Dorchester marshes last spring; who was immediately suspected of having perpetrated this murder, because he had been some time before put in the State Reform School for atrocious treatment of one or two other small boys—one in Chelsea and one in South Boston—but had been pardoned out; and because there was an antrocity in the murder of the Mellen lad which resembled the treatment the other had received, although their injuries were, happily, not fatal. It is believed that this crime has been fixed upon him, and why he has not been tried is one of those things that the public have been inquiring about a good deal of late. Perhaps the present developments will serve to hurry up judicial proceedings a little.

MARY KATIE CURRAN

was a little girl, ten years of age, daughter of John and Mary Curran, living at No. 377 Second street, South Boston. On the 18th of last March her mother sent her to a neighboring store on an errand, and she never returned. It was shown subsequently that the child went to the shop, did the errand and left; and that was the last certain trace ever had of her. Her disappearance was the subject of comment in the newspapers, the police were active in the search for her, and a reward of $500 was offered for recovery, but all to no purpose.

REPORTS AND SUPPOSITIONS.

There was quite a general impression abroad shortly after her disappearance—in view of the fact that there was no evidence whatever that she had been killed—that she had been abducted, or kidnapped; and it was also a current report, which many professed to believe, that either the girl's father or mother was knowing of her whereabouts; that one of them was a Catholic and the other a Protestant; that they had quarrelled on the subject of the faith under which the child should be brought up and that one of party had obtained a victory by removing the child to some place of safety, but beyond the influence of the other.

A NEW SUSPICION.

When the tragedy resulting in the death of the Mellen boy and Pomeroy's connection with it became known, on the 22d of April last, the suspicion became—probably through reasoning by analogy or something of that sort—strong, if not very well grounded, that Pomeroy also knew something about the Curran girl, who had disappeared not long before. So powerful was this suspicion that a great effort was made by the police to connect these two young persons together, and every well and ditch for a long distance around was searched. An investigation was even made in the cellar where the remains were yesterday by accident discovered, and the very heap of ashes that concealed them was probed by the police, but, it appears, was not thoroughly examined.

THE FINAL FEARFUL DISCOVERY.

The building No. 327 Broadway, which was formerly occupied in part by Mrs. Pomeroy and her two sons, has recently passed into the possession of Mr. James Nash, who is fitting up the same for carrying on the general grocery business. In furtherance of his plans, an L was to be added to the rear, and the cellar dug out and the collections of ashes, rubbish and dirt in the cellar removed. This work was being prosecuted Saturday by some laborers, and while at work on the rear foundation wall, quite a large stone fell over upon a heap of ashes, sixteen or eighteen inches deep. In removing this stone, one of the workmen named McGinnis, struck his pick into the heap, when out rolled

A HUMAN SKULL.

This astounded the men so greatly that their labors were immediately suspended, and word was sent to the 6th Station, near by. Capt. Dyer sent over Officer John H. Foote, and Detective Adams immediately followed. They proceeded with their investigations, and were rewarded by drawing from the ashes a piece of cloth, resembling a dress, and what appeared to be the remains of the body of a child. In an instant Detective Adams said, "This is

THE BODY OF KATIE CURRAN."

and subsequent disclosures prove d his conjectures to be facts. A dress, skirt and scarf were also taken from the heap, but were much soiled and faded, as would be the case after lying in a heap of dirt for four months.

The next move of the officers was to notify a coroner and an undertaker, and Coroner Ingalls and Undertaker Coles, both of whom were in the vicinity, were called in. Suspicions thickening that the remains were those of Katie Curran, it was thought advisable to inform her parents of the discovery, in order to see if they could identify any of the clothing. Mrs. Curran was shown the cloth of the dress and scarf, and

INSTANTLY RECOGNIZED THEM AS THOSE HER DAUGHTER WORE

on the day she disappeared, exactly four months ago. The poor woman was frantic with grief and became almost crazy. It was with great difficulty that she was kept from falling upon what were probably her daughter's remains. She also desired to take the remains to her home, but the counsel of the officials prevailed and they were taken in charge by the undertaker, who removed them to a proper place of deposit and the sorrowing parents went home, the anxiety as to the fate of their daughter, which for four months had been enshrouded in mystery, being relieved only by the horrid discovery that she had been

FOULLY MURDERED,

and the worst possible fears realized.

The place where the remains were found was the corner of a dark cellar, not far from the foot of the stairs, in a sort of recess made by the foundation walls, not over three feet wide, and into which bshes, dirt and rubbish had been thrown.

SUSPICIONS OF YOUNG POMEROY AGAIN AROUSED.

No sooner had the remains been found and the fact remembered that the premises, at the time the girl was missed, were occupied by Mrs. Pomeroy and her sons, than suspicions at once pointed to Jesse H. Pomeroy as the guilty party. That he would do such an act there is every reason to believe, from his record of cruelty and torture, and it was reasonable and proper that he should be first suspected. The other strange circumstance that the body could have remained in the cellar so long without the knowledge of the mother or brother was deemed worthy of investigation, and Chief Savage, as soon as the facts were made known, ordered the arrest of both. Accordingly

MRS. POMEROY,

the mother of Jesse H. Pomeroy, was waited upon by officers Adams and Foote, about half-past six o'clock, and taken into custody. She was at first loth to go, but her arguments were useless, and she was locked up. In answer to her remark that she didn't see what she was arrested for, she was informed that it was on suspicion of being connected with a felony. No one was allowed to see or communicate with her, and no one except the officers will be so allowed till the case has been investigated.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Ingalls will hold an inquest. He summoned a jury for that purpose last evening, and they were ordered to report to-day, when the remains and the premises where they were found will be viewed, and an adjournment will probably be had till Monday. The remains will doubtless be turned over to the parents immediately; they certainly will be at the proper time.

ARREST OF THE BROTHER.

The officers, after the arrest of Mrs. Pomeroy, proceeded to search for Chas. J. Pomeroy, the oldest son, who, at the time of the Curran girl's disappearance was in charge of the stock. He carried papers, and was off about his work the first of the evening, but subsequently returned and was taken into custody. What his knowledge (if any he has) of the affair is of course only conjectured, and cannot be at present ascertained. The coroner's investigation may decide what disposition will be made of both himself and his mother.

THE EXCITEMENT

in South Boston when the circumstances of the discovery came out was quite general, swarms of people congregating about the police station, the house of Mrs. Pomeroy and the office of the undertaker, freely discussing the features of what had been previously supposed to have been an abduction, the theories, motives and objects of the crime, and all matters having a bearing on it.

INTERVIEW WITH POMEROY.

About 8 o'clock, Chief Savage and Chief of Detectives Jas. W. Twomble, visited the jail and had interview with the lad Pomery, who, neatly dressed and with hair nicely combed, came into a room designated as a place for the interview. The chief opened the conversation by suggesting to the lad that he might know the object of their visit. He said "I suppose it is about the case." He was informed that the remains of the Curran girl had been found in the store formerly occupied by his mother, and that she and his brother had been arrested for supposed complicity in the girl's murder. He said he didn't believe his mother did it or knew anything about it and when asked the cause of his belief, said that if she had done it she would have told him of it. He said also that he hoped that she would be able to show her innocence and that he felt very sorry for her, if she was in custody on such a serious charge. When it was suggested to him that he had inquired when first arrested, about the reward offered for the discovery of the Curran girl, thereby indicating he knew something about it, he declared that all such reports were lies and the proofs thereof could not be advanced. It was further suggested to him that he had been seen with the murdered girl the day she disappeared, and he suggested to the Chief of Police that that theory or statement was something that he had to prove. In a word, the interview was not a very satisfactory one to the officers, and threw no light whatever upon the subject nearest their hearts—"Who did it?" His manner was cool and stolid during the interview, and he manifested no emotion whatever except when speaking of his mother and the trouble she was now in. Then his throat swelled up and he seemed to be choking with grief for her misfortune.

THEORIES RESPECTING THE MURDER

There being no marks discovered about the decomposed remains to indicate what degree or kind of violence was used by the murderer to cause the death of the child, one theory at this writing is perhaps as good as another, and yet, unless Jesse Pomeroy opens his mouth and tells how the murder was done, we may never know the particulars of this terrible affair. One theory, and it seems a plausible one, and as good as any, is that Jesse enticed the girl into the cellar by the offer of sweet meats, as he has enticed other children, watching his opportunity, smothered the child with his handkerchief or something else capable of stifling her cries, and then murdered her (with his pocket knife) in his usual brutal manner, or much the same as the little boy Mellen was butchered. Of course, none of his knife violence would appear upon the now fleshless remains of Katie Curran.

Another theory is that he confined the child in the cellar, where he kept her bound and gagged till people had left the store, and that then, under the cover of night, he went and quietly did his bloody work. But all speculation is apparently useless, beyond the fact that Jesse Pomeroy murdered Katie Curran, which theory is so well supported that no one else is suspected.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

STATE FAIR NOTICE.

Premium Extraordinary.

AT THE coming State Fair we will give as a premium for the finest specimen BABY under one year old, an elegantly finished

Howe Sewing Machine.

The award will be made on the basis of weight, beauty, perfection of form and intelligence, according to the age. The judges to consist of disinterested married ladies.

Parents desirous of competing should make entry as early as possible, as the list of competitors from present indications will be long.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.

june21—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

EXCURSIONS, Etc.

NOTICE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
GEORGIA R. R. AND BANKING COMPANY,
Augusta, Ga., June —, 1874.

PERSONS desiring to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Colleges below named—Covington Female College, June 24th; Madison, Female College, July 1st; Mercer University, July 1st; Emory College, July 22nd; and State University, August 5th—will be passed over the Georgia and Macon and Augusta Railroads for One Fare; Full Fare required going and Return Tickets given Free.

Passengers will purchase Tickets from the Agents. Conductors are required to

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

Supreme Court Decisions are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for $1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. *J. W. ANDERSON.*

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, July 26, 1874.

BREVITIES,

—The last Tilt on Beecher is terrible.

—He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

—"He who by his biz would rise, Must either burst or advertise."

—"If I should die, dear, where would you go?" "Go? Go after your insurance money," was the reply of a fond wife.

—Mrs. Beecher Stowe wrote a book called "Little Foxes." The subject of her next book will be "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing."

—"Ladies, without distinction of sex," are invited to a mass meeting in Dublin with a generority characteristic of the noble Hibernian.

—There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms—first, your wife, second your stomach; third, your conscience.

—Oregon comes proudly to the front with a girl who refused eight offers of marriage in two days, and would have done even better than that had there been time.

—It is easy to tell that Westminster Abby is the lounging place of Americans on Sabbath afternoons by the specimens of fine-cut chewing tobacco that are subsequently swept out of the sanctuary.

—The crowds at Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London are so great that on Sunday evenings the doors have to be locked before the proper time even to seat pewholders who do not arrive soon enough to be admitted.

—Some Milwaukee doctors removed a woman's eye the other day. "After the removal of the eye there was found a piece of bone, the size of an ordinary vest button, imbedded in the eye upon the retina next to the brain. The patient was immediately relieved from a pin and is now doing well."

—The question of the propriety or probability of our having "an American Cardinal" has excited of late so much attention that it may interest your readers to know exactly what right, if any, the various nations of Christendom have to possess representatives in the College of Cardinals.

—The ash and popular trees north of Davenport, Iowa, are being destroyed by a beetle-like bug. These fly in large droves, and make as much noise as a train of cars. Seven years ago the same bug made a similar raid.

—A West Virginia editor turns his back upon hydrophobia, the Beecher scandal, the "gag law," the third term, and such nonsense, and devotes his gigantic intellect to an elaborate discussion of "onion culture."

—A dairyman who gained a high reputation for his butter always had his balls marked with a swan. After a while the stamp broke and another pattern was used instead, but the butter would not sell. The old stamp was restored, and the butter brought its aforetime high price. This shows how little the real, intrinsic value of an article is often regarded in determining its money value.

—The library of Strasburg is richer than before it was burned. During the past year it has received an addition of 80,000 volumes, so that it now contains 300,000 volumes. Nearly half the added books were purchased, and the remainder obtained through public and private donation.

—The oppressed tobacco-chewers of Wooster, Ohio, can't have any peace, even in church. A preacher there has now begun a war upon them. "Sunday week he discoursed on the 'hoggishness' of chewing in church, and after painting the offense in all its enormity, proving conclusively that every man who chewed the weed in church was a hog, a villian a rascal, and a knave, he paused in his sermon, looked his hearers steadfastly in the face, and said: 'Now I want no more such dirty practices here. If any man chews tobacco in the the house of the Lord next Sunday I shall call him by name in open church.

—Some of the best known and most respectable citizens of Vicksburg having protested against the action of the Secretary of War, ordering two companies of regulars to that place in compliance with the request of Acting-Governor Davis, the order has been revoked. These gentlemen give the Secretary assurances that there is no danger of disturbance. Upon the whole, it is a cheerful phase of reconstruction that whenever a pudding-headed official has the nightmare he may call upon the War Department for troops and have them sent to him.—*New York Tribune.*

The reports of the President and Superintendent of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad will be found very interesting. There has been a decrease in business, but we think it fully and satisfactorily explained in the able report of Superintendent L. P. Grant. His management of the road has certainly been admirable.

Boston comes to the front with a first class horror in these times of horrid developments. For some days past we have been giving telegraphic accounts of the matter, and this morning we publish a long report from a Boston journal. The boy murderer seems to be possessed of a strange fascination for human butchery. It seems that the torture of his victims was a positive delight. But see the account. His case is a theme for profound investigation by jurists and men of science.

Judge Collier's Address.

for their local page we publish a comben re from a highly intelligent and fort will t guests. ource on the above subject.

may31-d1o believe that Judge Collier to other parties, without eason, the preparation of an confided to himself. The author ommunication holds himself responsible for its correctness. It is to be regretted that the address should have been so worded as to permit a construction of implied reflection upon members of the party, when harmony is so all-important. We shall say no more, however, upon the subject at present. Our columns are, of course, open for an answer to the charges made. We hope that dissension in our ranks and all unpleasant feeling may be avoided. A campaign begun in that way is not likely to be conducted with enthusiasm.

Mr. Logan's Historical Address.

The New York Tribune notes no little fun at the the recent fulmination of the Union Republican Congressional committee, which it styles Mr. Logan's Historical Address, says that Journal:

In times like these, when the air is foul with scandal and current literature crowded with personal and private gossip, we have to thank Mr. John A. Logan and the thirty-eight other leading statesmen of the "Union Republican Congressional Committee" for the able-bodied literary production lately issued by them under the name of an "Address." We have already noticed it. But it is one of those things to which the human mind can always safely recur. It is a thing that the losing crews at Saratoga might read for a few days with great satisfaction and a feeling of relief that, notwithstanding the race was lost at Saratoga, the whole human race has been saved by the party represented by Mr. John A Logan and his thirty-eight associates.

In this regard it holds up the pretentious document to ridicule in a column editorial, it declares that it is a document not for a day but for all time. People will be found reading this Address when the solitary New-Zealander sits on the crumbling foundations of the East River Bridge—and perhaps not till then. It does Mr. John A. Logan and his thirty-eight fellow-contributors great credit. The manner in which the whole thirty-nine vault lightly—if we may be allowed the expression—upon the bannisters of Time at about the period of Ptolemy I. and slide gracefully down to the Heptarchy and the Conquest, and then to the Administration of Mr. Buchannan, is worthy of all praise. We hope we do not over estimate its effects when we venture the prediction that no citizen of the United States after reading it will ever again vote for James Buchannan.

The Tribune thinks that, in some of its points, it is admirably calculated to arouse the most intense enthusiasm throughout the land.

The proposition of the "Union Republican Congressional Committee" to take issue with the opposition on the subject of the Louisville Canal, is one that will awaken the admiration and arouse the enthusiasm of every Postmaster in the land. Since the Credit Mobillier investigations, the Salary Grab movement and retreat, the Custom house inquiry, and the District of Columbia exposures, there has been a profound conviction in the minds of our leading Administration statesmen that the next Congressional elections, and possibly the Presidential campaign of 1876, ought to be fought on some question of absorbing National importance like this, for instance, of the Louisville Canal.

The Houses of Parliament.

A few pages of our last letter from the distinguished Professor Wm. Henry Waddell of the State University, were misplaced, and having come to light we annex his interesting description of the Houses of Parliament as follows:

The houses of Parliament lie but a minute's walk from Westminster Abbey, between it and the river Thames. This is probably the largest gothic edifice in the world, covering an area of nearly eighacres. It has 100 stair-cases, 1,100 rooms, and more than two miles of passages.—Sixteen miles of steam pipes are required to heat it, and the gas for one year costs $17,525. It has cost more than $10,000,000! It is built of magnesian limestone, from Yorkshire. There is very little wood-work about the building. The beams and joists are of iron, the floor of tiles, and the roof of slate, or tin. The edifice rises from the water's edge, and presents, on its river-front, a most magnificent facade of 900 feet in length.—This is divided into five compartments, magnificently decorated, and with niches containing statues of all the kings and queens of England, from the Conquest until now.

At the south-western angle rises the Victoria Tower, 340 feet high. Here is the entrance by which the Queen always enters when she comes to open Parliament.

Of course, I do not propose to enter into a minute description of the labyrinthinic mases of this vast pile. In fact excepting Westminster Hall, and the two Legislative Halls, the Robing Room, St. Stephen's Hall, and the Octagon Hall, the apartments are not especially interesting. The first named is the largest room in the world, unsurported by Pillars. Originally built in the reign of Wilham II, it was added to and repaired in the reign of Richard II. The Four Great Courts of England sit in Westminster Hall or rather in certain apartments abutting from it. Probably no building on earth has as many interesting historical associations connected with it as this.

Here Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector. Here Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned. Here, too, Sir Thomas Moore and the Protector, Somerset, were convicted. Here sat the high court of justich which tried and condemned Charles I. Ah! if these gloomy stone walls could speak how many a tale of darkness they could unfold. Here at the cornation dinners, the King's champion rode on horse-back into the hall, clad in full armour and, throwing down his gauntlet, challenged all the world to deny the royal right.

It is 290 feet long. 68 wide, and 110 feet high.

We next visited the House of Peers, a most gorgeous apartment, second probably to none in the world. Six magnificent frescoe paintings ornament its walls, and the throne of the Queen is indescribably grand and beautiful. The twelve windows are of stained glass, and are lighted at night from the outside. The House of Commons is much less decorated, but yet is rarely beautiful even in its simplicity. They have no desks, as we have in our Congress. Velvet-covered settees, arranged in semi-circular rows, are the only provision made for the members. Parliament was not in session when I was there, and, judging from the limited accommodations for visitors, I should suppose that few strangers were admitted to the sittings.

The House of Commons numbers 658 members, who receive no salary at all for their services—indeed a contested election costs the successful (and the defeated too for that matter) candidate a handsome fortune. The sessions are held at night. When a subject of peculiar interests is to be debated the House seldom adjourns or as they say, *rises*, until two o'clock in the morning.

Forty constitutes a quorum Ladies are not admitted to the interior of the House, though they have a small gallery railed off, whence, being themselves unseen, they may partially behold the House.

Cotton—Volume II—No. 47.

The receipts this week are 6,000 bales; 6,000 less than last year and 3,000 more than two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 5,000 bales, compared with 11,000 last year, and 2,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 700 bales, compared with 3,000 last year, and 500 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 87 degrees at noon. Clear and hot three days; cloudy and warm four days; light showers two days. Rainfall for the week .27 of an inch. The same week last year the thermometer was 83 degrees at noon. Clear and warm three days; cloudy, warm and showery four days. Rainfall for the week .38 of an inch. The same week, year before last, the thermometer was 86 degrees at noon. Clear and hot five days; cloudy and rainy two days. Rainfall for the week 1.05 of an inch.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

	1874.	1873.
Receipts this week	51	175
Receipts previously	53,113	30,090
	53,164	30,265
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments this week	10	240
Shipments previously	52,517	29,630
	52,527	29,850
STOCK.		
Stock on hand	637	405
PRICE.		
Low Middling	14	17

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports, for next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	1,080	1,494	589	2,538
Monday	1,071	1,884	398	2,533
Tuesday	656	1,354	172	1,150
Wednesday	1,275	1,485	461	1,900
Thursday	541	1,556	123	1,957
Friday	1,900	2,842	222	1,716
Various	21	43	20	344
	6,544	10,658	1,985	11,240

NEW YORK.

This market has been very quiet and dull, all the week. Sales of spots 3,332 bales; at a decline of 1/8 of a cent; mostly for spinning; still no demand for export. One day there was about 10,000 bales exported from here. Some of this cotton had been received on July contracts; and some shipped from Memphis and other points West to be exported from New York. Contracts have been dull. Sales 90,000 bales, with no material change in the price. On Tuesday the market had settled down to the lowest point of season; but rallied next day.—Last year, this week the sales of spots were 6,017 bales; with no change in the price. The year before the sales were 6,468 bales; with no change in the price; although there was a rise of 1/2 a cent. one day, and the same amount of fall the next. For the past five years the price of spot cotton has fallen, in this city, the last week of July, as follows:

1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/8

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been quiet and dull all the week. No change in the price. The dull state of the trade in Manchester, and the continuous good reports of the crops from the United States, have prevented all attempts to enliven the market.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Decatur Co., Ga., July 23, 1874.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month we had four inches of rain; then six days hot sun; then three-quarters of an inch of rain again. Some farmers are complaining of their cotton turning yellow and shedding, from the six days of sunshine after so much rain. My cotton has not shed any, and is growing and maturing as finely as ever I saw and is well finished. We are all topping our cotton in this section, as it will average about four feet high; and that is tall enough to make a large crop if it is well fruited.

I had a field of 40 acres topped on the 18th inst., and found seven catterpillars nearly grown, and, according to the average calculation, there will be enough hatched by the 20th of September to eat all the leaves from the cotton plant in a few days afterwards. The prospect for a large crop is now very good.

Baker Co., Ga., July 23, 1874.

There has been open cotton on my place since the 10th inst. I am now picking and hope to have a bale of new cotton in market by the first of August. Our cotton and corn are both the finest in years before.

Eatonton, Ga., July 22, 1874.

This place is, as you know, about the centre of the State. Our crops are very fine indeed. Every one in good spirits. Our cotton will average from 24 to 30 inches in height, and well fruited.

TOM COLLINS.

Mobile, Ala, July 21, 1874.

Mr. Thomas Collins came here to-day, and stated that he was a large planter in the middle of the State. That he and two of his neighbors had large plantations, of one thousand acres each, in cotton. That the boll worm and caterpillar had attacked them one night, and in three days had entirely destroyed the 3,000 acres of cotton, and now were moving on to other neighbors' farms, and in a week or two would totally destroy all the cotton in the State. As he had the appearance of being a very reliable farmer (though he said he was not a granger), we believed his story, and telegraphed it to the four winds of the earth.

THE OTHER SIDE.

We do not believe this story; for it—like the dispatch we saw—bears a falsehood upon its face. It is most likely that about the time the dispatch was sent, some one received a present of a new hat, or a pair of fine boots. The dispatch was so glaringly false that no cotton man believed it; but it was sent by a bull, with the intention of catching some suckers, and he succeeded: for it only cost him ten dollars to have it sent, and he made several hundreds by it. The caterpillar will do no damage to the cotton plant this year, anywhere, until after the first of September; and every one who ever saw a cotton boll knows that the boll-worm never does any serious damage, except in a few acres, and then never until about August and September; and the damage they may do is continued through these two months, and extends over a period of from two to three months—say from July 15th to October 15th.

PROSPECTS.

It is likely there will be some excitement in the cotton market the ensuing week, and we may see the lowest prices of the summer sometime between this and the 10th of August.

Brother Finch, of the Atlanta Constitution also dropped in on us yesterday. The warm weather doesn't seem to affect his good looks or constitution a particle. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of papers springing up all around, the Constitution still keeps on in the even tenor of its way, serene and prosperous.—*Rome Commercial.*

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT ROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

Report of the President and Superintendent.

Atlanta, July 25, 1874.

To the Stockholders: In reporting the operations of the road for the past year, the board need do little more than refer to the report of the Superintendent, which accompanies this report. The statement, condition and balance sheet of the Treasurer are also appended, which exhibit the financial resources of the company. These documents though instructive are not very encouraging. The net profits or profits unexpended, are not sufficient to pay the usual dividend of 8 per cent. It is true, that the deficiency occurs by appropriating more to the restoration of property and *increase of outfit*, than the present means of the company would bear. But admitting this apology, the exhibit is not so favorable as the directors had hoped and expected.

The Superintendent, by a comparative statement, shows a *falling off* of receipts, compared with the previous year, of $75,257 01, and acknowledges the result to be contrary to his predictions. The Superintendent, with trifling interruption, has been connected with the company as engineer or superintendent from its organization, and has been most remarkable for the accuracy of his anticipations of its future receipts. But the troubles and disasters which have recently beset the railroad interests at the South, have baffled all human sagacity. The providence of God, and malevolence of man, seem to be united for the destruction of this devoted interest! Very few railroads at the South pay any dividends to the stockholders. Many cannot pay interest on their bonded debts and are in the hands of receivers, and many others, at this time, are not making their legitimate working expenses. Yet, whilst acknowledged to be useful and necessary to the country, they are the victims of a senseless prejudice, and new burthens are constantly heaped upon them by hostile legislation.

The true causes of the very large and unexpected reduction of receipts, is correctly accounted for by the Superintendent. Whilst there is a large reduction of tonage, and decrease in the number of passengers, yet the heaviest reduction has been *from a reduction of rates*, and fare. Until some improvement in the resources of that country, in which our road is mainly dependant, we cannot expect a very rapid recovery of our former profits—now reduced by its depressed and exhausted condition. The condition of this part of the North-West, is properly characterised as *abnormal*. By nature one of the finest countries on the earth, and one of the most productive in Southern exports, much of it is now almost a desert, and seems to dry up, and impoverish every interest connected with or dependant upon it!

In last annual report, reference is made to losses and embarrassments by default of connecting roads, and by the guaranty of the bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. The hope that the balance of freight account, would be paid, has not been realized, and the loss by the guaranty, has been somewhat larger than anticipated. Fortunately, the company owes nothing except for the loss brought on it by these defaults, and the passing of one more dividend, would have liquidated the loss. But, as the company has been free from debt, its stock has been made valid, or as a reliable family investment, and a suspension of dividend is attended with serious inconvenience. In this view, and as the profit and loss accoun rendered ta dividend *legitimate*, the directors declared a dividend of 4 per cent. payable the 1st of August, which will be provided for from the effect of the company without an increase of debt.

Under our system of long through lines of associated roads, a leading curse to solvent roads, is a forced association with insolvent connections. When weak they must be sustained by loans or guarantees, and to risk correct balances in their hands is an absolute necessity. This system of *through lines* greatly cheapens transportation from distant parts, but as it is hard upon the home producer, and frequently disastrous to the solvent railroads themselves, it may well be doubted whether it would not be for the interest of the latter that each railroad should be confined in its operations to the territory embraced in its charter.

The Superintendent hopes for increased ppofit or a more thorough organization of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line, and there is some hope of the completion of the Vicksburg and Shreveport road, a road of great importance to our road and the completion of which is only a question of time. A project has also been recently discussed and hopefully agitated to establish a line of first-class steamers from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, there to be connected with, and perhaps owned by, an associate line of railroads to New York. The scheme is a magnificent one and perfectly feasible, and, if ever carried into effect, it will fix the prosperous destinies of every link in the shortest line from New Orleans to New York. Mexico has ceased her *pronunciamentos*, and is said to have become orderly and industrious, and thoroughly imbued with a spirit of improvement. If this be so, what a stream of trade and travel will crowd all avenues from this splendid country, in its intercourse with our capital and Northern cities, and through them with Europen cities! It is pleasant to contemplate this vast project, though its realization may be in the distant future.

A general reduction of receipts has forced a corresponding reduction in expenses on most Southern railroads, as a matter of necessity. Large reductions have been made on ours. If further reductions can be made consistently, with safety and true economy, they will be made. There is a limit, however, which should be prudently observed, especially in the road department. With the exception named by the Superintendent, the business of the year has been performed with great regularity and freedom from accident, and the officers generally, so far as known to the Board, have been faithful in the performance of their duty.

It is a painful duty to announce to the stockholders the death, since our last annual convention, of Mr. E. Robinson, long a zealous and obedient member of our board of directors. Mr. R. was truly a faithful officer, a good citizen, and an honest man. It will be difficult for the stockholders to fill his place, which, however, they are called upon to do.

Respectfully submitted to the board by

Jno. P. King, President.

The Superintendent's Report.

Superintendent's Office, Atlanta and West Point R. R., Atlanta, July, 1874.

Hon. John P. King, President:

Sir—I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of your road for the fiscal year ending on the 30th ult.:

The gross earnings have been

From passengers	$111,717 79
From freight	185,740 21
From mails	10,781 28
From express	6,560 18
From government transportation and miscellaneous	9,263 83
Total	$324,093 24

The ordinary expenses have been

For conducting transportation	$63,778 62
Motive power	65,235 65
Maintenance of way	63,103 72
Rent of M. & W. Road	6,000 00
Repairs & rent of cars	13,961 06
Total	$212,079 05
Net over ordinary expenses	$112,014 19

In addition to the current expenses we have paid

For two new locomotives	$27,000
For new iron and re-rolling over ordinary repairs	15,000
	$42,000
Net over all payments	$70,014 19

The ratio of ordinary expenses to receipts is 66 per cent., which is a slight reduction over the previous year.

DECREASE OF BUSINESS.

A comparison with the business of the previous year shows a net decrease in receipts of $75,251 01, as follows:

	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers	$142,068 41	$111,717 79		$30,350 62
Freight	235,508 38	185,740 21		49,468 17
Mails	10,781 28	10,781 28		
Express	8,657 01	6,560 18		2,096 83
Gov't and Miss	2,809 32	9,263 83	$6,664 61	
Net receipts			$6,664 61	$81,915 13
				$75,251 01

Through travel fell off 239 in number and $6,250 08 in revenue. Local travel shows a decrease of 8,388 in number and $24,099 94 in revenue. The decrease in revenue from through travel it will be seen is mainly from reduced rates. The decrease in local passengers is partly in excursion trains and the large decline in revenue from that source is to some extent due to a general reduction in local fares of about 15 per cent.

The tonnage shows a reduction corresponding closely with the decline in revenue from freights.

Total tons transportated	63,485
do do do previous year	86,592
Decrease of tons	23 107

The cotton statement shows some increase as follows:

	1873.	1874.	Inc]
No. bales, local,	41,297	41,454	157
" " thro',	42,874	48,702	5,828
Total,	84,171	90,156	5,985

From the foregoing exhibit, it will be seen that the reasonable hope of improvement in the business of your road, expressed in the previous report, has not been realized.

CAUSES OF THE DECREASE IN BUSINESS.

On the contrary, we record a larger decline than marked the business of 1872 and 1873. A portion, and perhaps the larger portion, may properly be ascribed to the great financial revulsion which has temporally paralyzed all branches of industry and trade. A certain portion, however, we can trace to better grain crops in the country tributary to your road, and a growing spirit of frugality and self-dependence pervading our agricultural population. To this extent our present loss insures a more prosperous future.

The abnormal condition of the Gulf States has bankrupted nearly every work of internal improvement within their borders. Many of these works are of real merit, and essential to the wants and development of the country. These have been broken down by useless rivals, built upon fictitious capital and bankrupt from their inception. This rivalry and general depression has seriously affected our business with the Gulf States, upon which we are largely dependent.

The Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad was opened for business in October last, but has been worked under embarrassments which have presented any considerable development of the large business its position should command. We have been disappointed in anticipated business from that quarter. There are, however, indications of a more efficient working of this important line, and a fair prospect of accession to our business therefrom. The decline in our business has demanded a corresponding

REDUCTION IN WORKING EXPENSES.

This I have been able thus far to accomplish, but, to a certain extent, with questionable economy. The roadway being in good condition enabled me to withdraw a portion of the road force, but it is evident that some deterioration has resulted, and I do not think a further reduction advisable. In the transportation and motive power departments the expenses can be graduated closely in proportion to the business.

ACCIDENTS, REPAIRS, INCREASE OF MOTIVE POWER, &C.

We have renewed about four miles of iron rails during the past year, and must continue the renewal to the extent of at least five miles for the ensuing year. The roadway and track are in fine condition. Two accidents to trains have occurred during the year—one from a broken rail, the other from a break in the roadway at night, caused by a heavy local rain. We failed in one instance only to make regular mail connections.

The motive power has been increased by two new passenger engines from the "Grant Locomotive Works," received last fall. This makes our number twenty-one, of which six are light passenger engines, two in service nineteen years, two eighteen years, and two seventeen years. These have been well maintained and are now in condition to do good service with light trains. The addition of express and sleeping cars to our mail trains, and the demand for higher speed, has made it necessary to increase the weight and power of our passenger engines, and has consequently thrown the light engines out of service. We propose to sell four of these whenever purchasers can be found.

Our engines are generally in good condition, and sufficient for the probable service that will be required for the ensuing year.

THE ROLLING STOCK.

The only changes in rolling stock for the past year has been an increase of one box and one shanty car, and the loss of one second-class passenger car, broken up. We are having one second-class passenger car built, and must purchase two more to replace others nearly worn out. The list now stands as follows: 6 passenger cars; 4 baggage cars; 1 express car; 5 cab cars; 2 shanty cars; 114 box cars; 18 stock cars; 23 platform cars; 3 coal cars.

LARGER STORAGE FACILITIES NEEDED.

My duty requires me to again call your attention to the unsafe and insufficient storage furnished at our receiving and forwarding department in this city. While the pecuniary condition of the company has rendered any expenditure in this direction, during the past year, next to impossible, the fact of the necessity for such outlay is not the less apparent. While our business from all other sources has declined, our immediate business with Atlanta has steadily increased. In this we have, perhaps, the most certain security for the ultimate value of our property.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the fidelity and zeal with which the agents and employees have labored for the interests of your company during the past year.

Respectfully submitted

L. P. Grant, Superintendent.

Our Big Bugs.

Long Branch, July 25.—President U. S. Grant and Son, Gen. Babcock, and Attorney-General Williams left this morning for Atlantic City.

The Congressional Race in the 9th District—Hon. W. P. Price, of Lumpkin.

Editors Constitution: The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the ninth district will soon assemble at Cleveland. The writer knows that Col. W. P. Price has made no personal effort to influence a solitary delegate in his favor. Neither have his friends resorted to the newspapers to bring him prominently forward a second time for the position. Hundreds of voters in the district believe that if the voice of the masses of the people could have been heard at the Gainesville convention two years ago, he would have been declared the choice of that body. But he yielded to the decision of that convention, and aided by speeches and with his pen in electing the present worthy incumbent. Unless "rotation in office" be the governing idea of the next convention, the following reasons are urged why Colonel Price, of Lumpkin, should again become the standard bearer of the Conservative Democracy of "the Mountain District:"

On entering Congress in 1871 he found his district poorly supplied with mail facilities. But through his instrumentality old routes were restored, and many new ones added.

By unceasing effort and his personal influence with the chief of the census bureau, he aided perhaps more than any other member in having the marshals paid for taking the census of 1871 without taking the test oath.

The restoration of Southern pensioners to the rolls was made by him a matter of special interest, and the numberless claims against the government adjusted by him in the various departments, would have tried the patience of a man with less energy than he possesses.

As a member of the joint committee on public printing, of the 42nd Congress he introduced reforms that saved the government $75,000 *on one item alone.* Beattie, of Ohio, chairman of the committee, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, paid Price a merited compliment for his foresight in the saving to the government so large a sum of money. The public printing costs about $2,000,000 annually, much of which, in Col. Price's opinion, could be saved. Indeed he had on foot some needed reforms in the matter, which failed because his term expired before they could be carried into execution. Although the committee was largely Republican, yet his schemes of retrenchment were always seconded by Gov. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and other distinguished members of that party.

He carried through a bill giving a building to his district which cost $70,000, and had it dedicated to educational purposes. And by his untiring and unaided efforts before the Agricultural Convention, the General Assembly of the State, against violent opposition from unexpected quarters, the North Georgia Agricultural College has sprung as if by magic into the front rank of our State institutions; and although but 18 months old, is to-day furnishing more teachers for the common schools than any other institution in Georgia. It is the only college in the State where *education is free.* To this institution he gave his congressional pay, under the "salary bill," long before the country had expressed any disapprobation of the measure. This money invested in 8 per cent. Georgia bonds is in the hands of the State. Col. Price voted for the "salary bill," because it was incorporated into the appropriation bill—to have defeated which would have necessitated an extra session of Congress. After the repeal of the franking privilige, which he opposed with all his might, he never favored an increase of pay beyond the cost of the postage necessary to send public documents, seeds etc., to the country. Subsequent events show that his judgment was correct. The repeal of the franking privilige has not saved to the people one dollar. He foresaw that its abolition was intended by Butler and others as a pretext for increasing the pay of members to a figure that would be approved by the country.

Col. Price was the first person to introduce a bill in Congress in aid of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. In the darkest hour of that great enterprise he never lost courage or faith. He believes fully in its success, and that its construction will give a renewed prosperity to the State—such as we have not yet enjoyed. His speech on that measure has been as widely read and admired, perhaps, as any address that has emanated from Congress in many years. Portions of it have become familiar to almost every student in the land, as declamation. This great Georgia enterprise needs his presence at the national capital. Shall he go? If the voice of the people can be heard, he will. Hiwassee.

Department News.

School Commissioners of eleven counties have so far failed to report to the State School Commission returns of the school population and statistics of illiteracy due on the first of July; and for this reason let teachers note the apportionment of the school fund is delayed. It will probable be $15,000 more than last year—$265,000. The delinquent commissioners are of the following named counties: Bryan, Charlton, Coffee, Dade, Fayette, Floyd, Jefferson, McIntosh, White, Wilcox and Wilkes.

The Governor yesterday issued an order assigning the Macon Guards, Captain Bacon's Company, to the Second Georgia Battalion, upon notification by Major Jones that the same was mutually desirable.

Louis Strickland was appointed yesterday notary for the 586th district, G. M., Clinch county.

The Georgia Democrats.

The Georgia Democracy have acted with great courage and sagacity through all their troubles; and to this alone is owing the fact that their state so soon surmounted the hardships and iniquities of the war period. It is encouraging, moreover, to know that they still stand firm to their principles and orgauization. They have learned in their own experience and by observing the contrary experience of others, how much—how all in fact—depends upon maintaining a united front and standing clear of all doubtful coalitions. Hence the recent address of the Georgia Democratic state committee through the chirman Colonel Hardeman possesses a meaning and breathes a spirit whereby Democrats everywhere may profit.

Man Killed.

Westville, Conn., July 25.—Thos. Corrigan was killed last night by the overturning of a wagon. His head struck on a stone, breaking his neck.

Thief Arrested.

New York, July 25.—Mollie Holbrook, the alleged panel thief bond robber, was surrendered to the Chicago police to-day, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois.

Fire.

New Haven, Conn., July 25.—A fire destroyed the stables of Case & Olling, coal dealers, last night. There were seven horses in the stable, only one of which was saved. Loss $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Tobacco Fair.

Danville, Va., July 25.—The tobacco fair was held in this city yesterday (Wednesday) and was largely attended. The representatives from North Carolina carried off a majority of the prizes.

The committee appointed to award the prizes have reported as follows: First prize of $75 was awarded to Mr. D. Tilly, of North Carolina; second prize of $50 was awarded to J. H. Graham, of North Carolina; third prize of $20 was awarded to F. S. Ganes, of North Carolina; fourth prize of $30 was awarded to J. P. Eaton, of North Carolina; fifth prize of 10 dollars was awarded to Mr. J. F. Kerr, of this city, and the sixth prize of $20 was awarded to D. R. Burton, of North Carolina.

The Weather.

Washington, July 25.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and warm weather, with East to South winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

An European Tour.

New York, July 25.—Most Rev. Archbishop Rucclosky sailed for Europe to-day. He was accompanied by Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me. They will be absent about two years, and will visit Rome, and have an interview with the Pope.

Counterfeit Money.

Washington, July 25.—Dangerous counterfeits having appeared upon the five dollar notes of Trader's National Bank, Chicago, the treasury department offer one-half per cent. premium for the return of the genuine five dollars of that bank to the department for destruction. The notes should be strapped separately, and may be included in packages of National Bank notes returned to the Treasurer for redemption, and may be returned at the expense of the department. All genuine five dollar notes of this bank should hereafter be refused, and notes of that denomination thus drawn out of circulation. No more of these notes will be issued hereafter by the Comptroller of currency to that bank. The attention of bank officers is specially called to the necessity of promptly returning these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of the counterfeit.

Terrible Water-Spout—Lives and Property Lost.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

San Francisco, July 24.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says a terrible water-spout burst in the mountains yesterday and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and causing great destruction of property.

Another dispatch from Elko says a water-spout crossed the Central Pacific Railroad track between Humboldt Wells and Yoano, washing out the track. A western bound immigrant train was wrecked and five persons killed.

Wells, Nevada, July 25.—About thirty feet of the Central Pacific Railroad track was washed by the bursting of a rain cloud twenty-eight miles east of this place yesterday. The eastern bound express train is detained. A train with workmen has passed to repair the damage, and anxious passengers are waiting their progress. The western bound train is expected about noon.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 25.—The plaining mill of Messrs. Hill & Knapp and the dwelling of J. M. Carr, in Anderson, Indiana, were burned last night. Loss $10,000.

Sentence Commuted.

Columbus, O., July 25.—Gov. Allen to-day commuted the sentence of Hugh Dougherty, sentenced to be hanged at Lancaster, July 31st, to imprisonment for life.

That Balloon.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 25.—Barnum's balloon, which left New York yesterday, crossed Mohawk Valley, in this vicinity, at five o'clock this afternoon. A strong wind was carrying it northward very rapidly, with the prospect of landing near Saratoga.

Murder.

Rutland, Vt., July 25.—Near St. Albans, Tuesday evening, a tramp on his way to Canada, was accosted by two men who attacked him, stabbing him three times with a common pocket knife. One of the stabs entered his heart about one-quarter of an inch. The wounded man managed to reach a house, where attention was given him. He died yesterday afternoon. The police think they have a clue to the murderers, who fled into Canada.

Smashed by Cars.

Lynchburg Va., July 25.—Last Thursday night, a brakesman named Early, employed on the C. & O. R. R. fell from a freight car on that road near Wechums river, and was so badly injured as to be unable to get out of the way of the express train which soon came along cutting him into pieces.

Revenue Receipts.

Washington, July 25.—The internal revenue receipts to-day are $311,165.44; the total receipts for the month, to date, are $7,898,113.20. The National Bank circulation outstanding is $3,496,598.68, and the bonds held by the Treasury to secure such circulation are $3,886,903.00. The total amount of bonds accepted thus far is $10,118,550. Other negotiations are still pending. The bids accepted, it is believed, are for permanent investment at home.

Washington Items.

Washington, July 25.—The Assistant Secretary of Treasury has a telegram from Secretary Bristow, saying with the exception of one large bid, all bids at and above par, have been accepted, and the department will probably give full particulars this afternoon.

The national bank notes received for redemption to-day amount to $40,330,00. Total amount received to date, is 742,686. Receipts from the customs for the week ending July 18, were as follows: New York, $23,625; Boston, $103,563; Baltimore, $100,37.44; New Orleans, $16,000. Secretary Belknap left for New London last night.

The New Loan.

New York, July 25.—The enquirers and many leading bankers and other concerning men have elicited facts that Rothchild Beleau & Seligman bids have been made for 55 millions of dollars, but details concerning and privilege for calling the remainder, have not been agreed upon and negotiations still pending. It will remain unsettled until Monday, as Rothchild transacts no business Saturday. Bids at and above par already accepted aggregate, ten million and a quarter. Secretary Bristow was in Wall street this A. M., endeavoring expediate negotiations.

New York, July 25.—Among the successful bidders for new 5 per cent. are as follows:

Fidelity Trust Co. of Pennsylvania; The Life Annuity Co. of Philadelphia; $500,000; Maitland, Phelps & Co., of New York, $100,000; J. M. Cubacelas, of New York, $200,000; Suffolk Bank, Boston, $500,000; Fourth National Bank of New York. $600,000; First National Bank of San Francisco, $1,000,000.

From Indiana.

Fort Wagner, Ind., July 25.—Workmen while digging a well at New Haven, Indiana, yesterday, struck a vein of oil at the depth of eight feet, and it is equal to the best coal il.

The races advertised for to-day were postponed until Monday, on account of heavy rains.

Reports from the surrounding counties indicate immense damages to property from the storm on yesterday, which was the severest known in this section for many years.

Germany Watching Spain.

Berlin, July 25.—The North German Gazette says the German squadron, now off Rye, England, has been ordered to cruize off the northern coast of Spain. That these orders were given in consequence of the shooting of Capt. Schmidt, a German newspaper correspondent, and other German subjects by the Carlists.

A Splendid Premium.

Cle

DAILY CONSTITUTION

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,
ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents
Address
O. L. PEASE,
Atlanta, Ga.
jan11-dtf

Readers of The Constitution who intend to spend the summer, or a portion of it, out of the city, can have the paper regularly mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of one dollar per month.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, July 26, 1874

We call attention to the well known wholesale liquor house of L. Cohen & Co., 23 Alabama street, who have just added a new enterprise to their business by establishing a Beer and Ale Bottling House on a grand scale. They put up none but the best, and the trade as well as private families will do well to give them a trial. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.
july3-d1m

THE EASTMAN ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE is the only Actual Business College in the South. For Specimens of Penmanship and College Journal with full information
Address DETWILER & MAGEE.
may16-dtf.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Dry goods—Louis de Saulles & Co.

Hats, caps, trunk, &c.—J. M. Holbrook.

The Langston property for sale at auction—Wallace & Fowler.

West End Hygienic Cure—John Stainback Wilson, M. D.

Great bargains in china, table cutlery, etc., at McBride's.

Coal and lime—W. S. Grisham.

Dissolution of copartnership—Seymour & Johnston.

Dry goods and carpets—Chamberlain, Boynton & Co.

W. H. BROTHERTON will still continue his unprecedented sale of Hamburg edgings and insertions. He has the largest stock ever held by any one house in the State, on consignment from the importer with instructions to sell at precisely importers prices, guaranteed from 50 to 80 per cent, less than they were ever sold in this market. Call and see them. 500 white linen duck vests $1 50 worth $4. The largest stock of gents linen bosom shirts in the city direct from the manufacturers (W. E. Burlock & Co.,)which he will sell 25 per cent. less than their market value. Job lots gents and boys clothing less than the manufacturers costs. 2,000 yards striped grenadines 10 cents worth 25 to 40 cents. Just received one case figured lawns with side bands 20 cents worth 35, also 3 cases prints with side bands 10 cents. The largest stock of plain white swiss in the city commencing as low as 15 cents. Ask to see them, 1,000 corsets in assorted grades very cheap; 288 ladies leather belts double buckle 50 cents worth 75 and $1. His stock of shoes and boots is complete, he has every pair manufactured expressly for his retail trade. Prices guaranteed 25 per cent. less than the same grade of goods can be bought elsewhere. He has a great many other goods which he offers remarkably low. Call and get prices.

REV. MR. BONHEIM.—This gentleman lectured on Friday evening in the Synagogue to a large audience.

COL. F. M. NIX, of Newton county, formerly an officer in the Confederate services, now a farmer, was in the city yesterday.

MR. H. I. Kimball went North yesterday. He is expected to return about the first of September.

WE learn that Mark W. Johnson has purchased fifty acres of land in Kirkwood from S. B. Robson, for $3,000.

THE subject of excurting to Montvale Springs was discussed on Change yesterday without action. Several members, whose wives are there, are anxious to go.

PROF. G. R. LEVISON, formerly of Moore's Business University, is now running the Thomasville Business College, and is making it a success.

MESSRS. LOUIS DE SAULLES & CO. offer to the public a magnificent line of goods, and that, too, at reduced prices.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see in our city, Mr. C. E. Sargeant. He is now passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad.

THE flag presentation and picnic, complimentary to the "Fulton Blues," will take place at Ponce de Leon spring on Thursday afternoon, 30th inst., commencing at five o'clock.

ALL who wish to purchase tickets to the flag presentation and picnic on Thursday afternoon, will please apply to the members of the "Fulton Blues," or to the committee of ladies. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

The following change of schedule takes place to-day on the Air-Line R. R.

Way freight and accommodation Passenger train leave Atlanta, 7:03 a. m. arrive at Charlotte 6 P. M. next day; leaves Charlotte 3:15 P. M. arrives at Atlanta 1:48 P. M. next day. Toccoa accommodation leaves Toccoa 3:54 A. M. arrives in Atlanta 9 o'clock A. M. No other changes.

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks.

200 Saratoga and gentlemens traveling trunks have just been received at the New York Store, call and see them at the
SOUTHERN TRUNK HOUSE,
48 Whitehall street.
july26-sun-tues-wed.

COLLEGE TEMPLE.—The twenty-second annual commencement of College Temple at Newnan begins to-day. The newly erected and handsomely furnished "Arcade Hall" will be dedicated. Visitors can attend these exercises for one fare by obtaining return tickets.

MR. R. A. HEMPHILL, late book-keeper of THE CONSTITUTION office, opened his first-class family grocery yesterday, at No. 102 Peachtree street, late stand of W. T. Buzbee. He has a choice stock of family groceries, and sells them at reasonable rates. Trade began and continued brisk with him all day yesterday. We cheerfully commend him to the favor of our readers. Remember his stand is No. 102 Peachtree street.

CAPT. JOHN KEELY is offering a superb stock of new summer dry goods, which he recently purchased in New York for cash, at low figures. He is selling dress goods, linen goods, table damasks, parasols, white muslins, pongee silks, black silks, iron grenadines, fancy dress goods, sash ribbons, etc., at one-fourth to one-half the usual prices.

WE invite the attention of housekeepers to the advertisement of McBride & Co., in another column. Their stock is one of the largest and most attractive in the South, and they offer it as cheap as the cheapest in the land. If you need castors, spoons, knives, chandeliers, fruit jars, anything for the parlor, kitchen and dining room, and want it for the lowest cash price, call on McBride & Co.

WEST END HYGIENIC CURE.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the above institution. The cure is not predicated so much on the efficacy of the water as on the skill and experience of Dr. J. Stainback Wilson, who has made the diseases named in the advertisement the subject of special study. Dr. Wilson has a wide-spread reputation, and any words of commendation would be superfluous.

STEINHEIMER BROS., are now offering their entire stock of summer goods at less than New York cost.
NEW YORK STORE,
48 Whitehall street,
july26-sun-tues-wed.

A $1,000 ROBBERY,

Jewelry, Watches and Money.

One of the Thieves in Custody.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Thursday night, Mr. Richter's brewery, near West End, was robbed of jewelry to the value of $800, and $200 in greenbacks. The robbery was a most daring one. The thieves were negroes, and one of them, Henry Ferguson, who has been in Mr. Richter's employ for about three months, is known to be at the head of it. Ferguson's confederates were Henry Thomas, *alias* Stokes, *alias* Redding, a negro well known to our police as an old-time and skillful thief, and a negro named Foutes, from Alabama, who doubtless had good reasons for leaving the State.

HOW THE ROBBERY WAS EFFECTED.

Richter's Brewery at West End is in a quite and secluded neighborhood, and consequently the proprietor has not been as careful about looking after the security of of his place as he might have been. There is no doubt but that the robbery had been carefully planned and mapped out by the colored scoundrels. Ferguson being employed in the house, posted himself as to where the family kept the jewelry and money and informed his confederates. The jewelry was generally kept in a bureau in the bedroom.

IT BELONGED TO MRS. RICHTER.

The thieves entered this room shortly after ten o'clock on Thursday night, and went through this bureau, getting all its contents; then went through Mr. and Mrs. Richters' wearing apparel, getting two gold watches and one handsome chain, also about $200 in greenbacks. None of the family were aroused.

After discovering his loss, Mr. Richter for some motive showed a singular reluctance to telling it. If the police had been informed at once, most, if not all, of the stolen property would by this time have been recovered. It was late on Friday before they heard of it, but diligent efforts were at once made to get on the track of the thieves. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION heard some intimation of the robbery on Friday afternoon, but by request suppressed all publication in Saturday's paper, as no arrests had then been made.

ON THE TRACK.

Friday night officers John Peers, Mike White, and William Jones, went out to a negro house in this city, which they knew was frequented by Fergurson. There they questioned the girl he visited very closely, as well as the other inmates. They also searched the house. In this search they found some shin-plasters, a shirt-button and other small articles, which Furgurson had given to this girl and which were articles identified as being part of the stolen property. The negroes whom they questioned told every one a different tale, but the officers learned enough to satisfy them that the plunder had been divided out, and that the thieves had separated, Fergurson going to Griffin.

FERGURSON ARRESTED.

Early Saturday morning a telegram was received from the Marshal of Griffin that he had arrested there a negro named Ferguson, and that he had found a quantity of stolen jewelry on him. Whether he has got any of the others is not known, but it is feared not, as the indications show that they have gone in another direction. Arrangements have been made for their capture, which was probably effected last night. Detective Ed. Murphy went to Griffin yesterday evening, and returned, with the prisoner and all the recovered property, at 5 o'clock this morning. Officers Peers, White and Jones deserve great praise for the shrewdness they displayed in working up this case, and getting on track of the scoundrels. The robbery is as daring as has been perpetrated here for a long time.

In the Local World.

James L. Dunning yesterday gave a bond of $8,000, and was released from custody. The amount was fixed by Judge Erskine. The bond is conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court here to answer the charge of embezzling money order funds. His securities are Mrs. Betsey Dunning, John H. Lloyd, Volney Dunning and John C. Peck. The latter has limited his liability to $3,000.

The objections filed to the discharge from bankruptcy of Isaac T. Wyatt, of Monticello, Jasper county, were argued before Judge Erskine yesterday, by Amos T. Akerman for the objectors, and Boynton and Dismuke for the bankrupt. His Honor reserved his decision to permit the parties to take further testimony.

Justice Ezzard has at last reached the end of the Ridgelee burglary case. The argument was had yesterday, and the prisoner sent to jail in default of a bond of $500.

The award of S. D. McConnett, the Auditor, to whom the action of assumpsit brought by Scott Bendurant & Co., against the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, referred at the last term of the Superior Court, has filed his award. He gives the plaintiffs about $17,000.

Commissioner Smith spent all day yesterday interviewing violators of Uncle Sam's whisky laws. William Strange, James Dunn and Taylor Curtchfield were discharged. Henry Bess, John Garner, Moses Linsey and J. C. Dunn were sent to jail in default of bond. All are from Walker county. Messrs. Culberson & DeGraffenreid appeared for the defence.

VISITORS TO OUR CITY.

Excursions from West Point and Gainsville.

Atlanta was certainly crowded with visitors yesterday. The Convention of the Stock-holders of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad was held here, and as is usual a free train was provided for themselves and families. This crowd filled about ten cars, being visitors here from West Point, and every station along the line of Road. They were all cordially received here, and passed a delightful day visiting friends, and seeing the bounties of the metropolis.

THE GAINSVILLE EXCURSION,

almost eight car loads of excursionists also arrived here from Gainesville and points along the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Road. The crowd was not very large, but incinded many of the best citizens from that section of country. They too met with the hospitable reception our people know so well how to bestow. We hope that both of the excursions may lead to a chosen business intimacy between Atlanta and all of the vistors.

Church Notices.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church at 10½ A. M. by the pastor, and at 8½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Whitsell, of Greenville, S. C.

Rev. Dr. Whitsell, of Greenville, S. C., will preach in the Second Baptist Church at 10½ A. M.

Rev. S. S. Rahn will preach in the English language to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and at 5 in the afternoon, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Broad and Mitchell streets.

Amicably Settled.

NEWNAN, GA., July 25, 1874.

Editors Constitution: As we had hoped, the little difficulty between Capt. L. J. Laird and A. R. Burdett has been amicably settled, and all parties are now at peace and in a state of friendship.

Mr. Burdett's little wounds have entirely healed up, and both parties are attending to their usual business.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Brown House.

The Brown House in Macon, is decidedly a favorite with the traveling public. E. E. Brown is known from Florida to California as the Prince of Landlords, and the most genial of hosts. W. F. Brown is one of the most popular men of the day. The only reason he is not sent to Congress or named in connection with gubernatorial honors, is the fact that he can't be spared from the Brown House. The Brown House has been enlarged and improved, and this fall new improvements will be added. The table and appointments of the rooms can't be improved, and everything is done up brown there. Reader, if you go to Macon don't fail to stop at the Brown House.

West Point Female College.

The commencement exercises of West Point Female College begins to-day. To-morrow will be the anniversary of the Alumnæ association. At four P. M. the prize reading will take place. The junior exhibition takes place on Tuesday. Wednesday is commencement day.

Visitors pass over the railroads for one fare—paying full fare going, and returning free.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Spirited Game of Base Ball.

On Friday afternoon a match game of base ball was played on the grounds adjoining the Barracks, between Moore's University Nine and the Eastman College Nine. The game resulted in favor of Moore's Nine. The game was called at 3½ P. M., and was played with great earnestness throughout. Much interest was manifested by the spectators, each feeling an anxiety in the success of one of the Nines. The game closed at 6 o'clock—the score standing, Eastman College Nine 21; Moore's University Nine 30. Moore's Nine were declared the victors by 9 runs.

THE ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad was held in this city yesterday. The attendance was good. The meeting was held in the City Council room, and was organized about 12 o'clock, by calling President John P. King to the chair. Mr. Ormacted as secretary.

Among the stockholders present we noticed Messrs. A. J. Berry, W. P. Berry, J. S. Whitely, A. B. Calhoun, Hiram Camp, H. H. Camp, —— Huggins, J. H. James, L. H. Lovelace, L. B. T. Lovelace, J. F. Moreland, O. T. M. Evans, Ferdinand Phinlzee, B. C. Yancey, James H. Fanning, W. P. Pinson, J. H. Calaway, and others.

The Secretary announced that there was not a quorum present, and consequently on motion the chair appointed a committee on Proxies consisting of the following gentlemen. Messrs. A. J. Barry, J. F. Moreland, and B. C. Yancey. The committee reported that 5,842 shares were represented in person, and 2,669 by proxy, total 7,511. This making a quorum the meeting was declared organized. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The annual reports of the Superintendent and President were read, and on motion unanimously adopted. These reports will be found in another column:

Colonel B. C. Yancey offered the following, Resolutions, that the Superintendent of this Company use his utmost endeavors to establish and maintain by co-operation of connecting Roads, a remunerative rate of freights.

Resolved, That the superintendent economise in every department of the road, dispensing with every supernumerary employee, reducing salaries and wages, and retrenching expenses everywhere to an extent consistent with efficiency in the administration of the road.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of this company in an amount not exceeding $100,000, payable in October, 1879, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable quarterly per annum, to be exchanged for other bonds of this company of the amount of $83,000, which fall due in July, 1875, or to be sold to pay such bonds as shall not be exchanged.

Mr. Yancey explained the object of his motion in a few appropriate remarks. He thought it decidedly best that the Board should keep on paying dividends, and to accomplish this it was necessary to provide for the indebtedness falling due next year by the issue of these bonds. Col. Yancey's resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention went into the annual election of a Board of Directors.

The Chair appointed the Committee on Proxies, a Committee on Elections.

The following were announced as the result of the election:

J. P. King, 8,952 votes; Ferdinand Phinlzy, 8,924; B. C. Yancey, 8,952; A. J. Berry, 8,952; John Bigby, 8,067; J. H. Moreland, 8,952; L. H. Lovelace, 8,952; J. H. Calaway, 28; J. H. James, 1,730; W. T. Walker, 20; ——Wilcofer, 135. Messrs. J. R. King, J. F. Moreland, Ferdinand Phinlzy, B. C. Yancey, John Bigby, J. F. Moreland, L. B. Lovelace, were declared elected.

The chairman alluded in appropriate terms to the death of Mr. John E. Robinson, one of the directors, which had occurred since the last meeting, and on motion the convention adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention the Board of Directors held a brief meeting, all four of the present officers of the Board were re-elected, and resolutions passed, instructing the Superintendent to economize as far as it was possible.

Important to Medical Students.

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.,) appreciating the impoverished condition of the whole country, have determined to grant a Beneficiary Scholarship to any young man, who, sufficiently educated to study medicine and of the next term of the United States Court here to answer the charge of embezzling money order funds. His securities are Mrs. Betsey Dunning, John H. Lloyd, Volney Dunning and John C. Peck. The latter has limited his liability to $3,000.

The objections filed to the discharge from bankruptcy of Isaac T. Wyatt, of Monticello, Jasper county, were argued before Judge Erskine yesterday, by Amos T. Akerman for the objectors, and Boynton and Dismuke for the bankrupt. His Honor reserved his decision to permit the parties to take further testimony.

Justice Ezzard has at last reached the end of the Ridgelee burglary case. The argument was had yesterday, and the prisoner sent to jail in default of a bond of $500.

The award of S. D. McConnett, the Auditor, to whom the action of assumpsit brought by Scott Bendurant & Co., against the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, referred at the last term of the Superior Court, has filed his award. He gives the plaintiffs about $17,000.

Commissioner Smith spent all day yesterday interviewing violators of Uncle Sam's whisky laws. William Strange, James Dunn and Taylor Curtchfield were discharged. Henry Bess, John Garner, Moses Linsey and J. C. Dunn were sent to jail in default of bond. All are from Walker county. Messrs. Culberson & DeGraffenreid appeared for the defence.

The Condon Coupler.

WEST POINT, GA., July 24, 1874.

Editors Constitution: We send to your city to-day five freight cars with Condon's patent self-acting couplers attached, dispensing with all the objections found by Harper's Magazine on the American railroads.

Yours truly, W. C. & L. LANIER.

These cars are now in our city and can be seen at the Union Passenger Depot shed.

The article referred to is the following, which will suffice to show some of the dangers attending the present imperfect method of car coupling and the importance of the improvement proposed by the Messrs. Lanier. The Condon coupler is self acting, does not require the presence of the brakesman between the cars.

The freight brakesman has duties more arduous and dangerous. Mr. Taylor says that there are reputed to be five hundred distinct car couplings for which patents have been obtained, or at least sought. But as yet the coupling of freight cars is done by hand, and this duty devolves upon the brakesman. Balancing the pin over the end of the bar through which it is to be dropped to perfect the coupling, he awaits with composure the coming together of the cars.—Leaning over the track, he supports the link or bar in one hand, and holds the pin in the other. When the cars come together with force, and continue on their way for some yards, the brakeman who is performing the coupling is for a moment lost to sight. It may be that he will directly step out, vigorously crying, "All right—go ahead!" It may be that he will have fallen beneath the wheels, one more victim to the present rude and cruel method of freight car coupling. We repeat here and emphasize the demand of Mr. Taylor for reform in this matter. "It is high time that some steps were taken to lessen the number of shocking casualties from car couplings which are recorded with such monotonous frequency in the daily newspapers. If the railroads will take no concerted action in the matter, it will be the duty of the State Legislatures to compel railroad corporations to make use of better and safer methods of coupling cars than many of them do. This would, of course, be attended with some inconvenience, but it would save the lives of hundreds of railroad employees."

We have seen it in practical operation, and are satisfied that it is all it is claimed to be.

FULTON COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Judge Collier's Address.

Editors Constitution: The address of Judge Collier as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of this county, considered with reference to the circumstances under which it was issued, was, in the highest degree, ill-timed, ill-natured and unjust. In common with most of Judge Collier's acquaintances, I was very greatly surprised at the temper displayed in the address. So much so in fact, that I came to the conclusion which inquiry proved to be correct, that the Judge never penned a line of the tirade that went to the public with the sanction of his name.

Let us recur to the circumstances attending the appointment of the Executive Committee: On the morning of the day on which the Convention was held, the cry was raised that a "ring" had been formed with the object of ruling the party by political trickery. Colonel Glenn's office was named as the place where the conspiracy was concocted, the time was stated and the names of the actors given. Dr. Alexander was proclaimed to be one of the "ring," and the chosen instrument for the execution of its designs in the meeting that day to be held. And yet after any explicit denial by him of any knowledge of the existence of a ring or any attempt to form one, he was unanimously chosen to preside over the selfsame convention that gave birth to the Executive Committee itself. In fact the charge, that a ring was formed at Col. Glenn's office was hopelessly and mercilessly refuted, when every individual present (all of them men whose character no one would be reckless enough openly to assail in this community) had signed the card which was given to the public before the address of the Executive Committee was issued, containing a frank and full statement of the objects and details of that meeting and explicitly and unequivocally denying that anything was then done which could be distorted into the semblance of a ring.

Thus the matter stood when the committee's address was published. That address is simply a highly seasoned rehash of the sensational clap-trap against "rings," "corrupt cliques," "tricksters," etc., and must, of course, assume the existence of these things in our midst, else the warning would be senseless.

Thus the committee, whose plain duty it is to harmonise all elements in the party, if there be discordant ones, and to husband all the resources of the party against the common enemy, lend the whole force of their official position to the repetition of a refuted slander, and by hard words and unjust insinuations provoke divisions amongst us.

The vindication of Dr. Alexander, by his unanimous election to the chairmanship of the meeting which appointed the Executive Committee, and which it is claimed, was composed largely of the deadly foes to "rings" and "cliques," (as well as by the unanimous vote of thanks given him for the satisfactory manner in which he presided), must certainly avail to clear others of a like charge, when only the same evidence can be produced against them.

The party in Convention assembled—the masters of the Executive Committee—having buried this corrupt charge, that committee grossly erred in unearthing it.

What, Messrs. Editors, do you really think is the object of all this false clamor against rings and cliques? Are you sure it is not a mere electioneering trick to harm certain individuals and to help others? Are you sure that the old game of "stop thief" is not being played on us? Think over it and by a candid answer oblige

A LIFE-TIME DEMOCRAT.

THOMASVILLE.

Trip Through Southwestern Georgia —Crops—Politics—Sheep Raising—Melon Festival—A Live Town—Incidents.

"Ye local" left Atlanta on Tuesday night at ten o'clock and arrived in Macon at seven o'clock next morning. After a hearty breakfast he took the Southwestern train under charge of Conductor Shellman. Nothing occurred of unusual interest during the trip, except at Albany. The Radical Convention that nominated Whitely for Congress assembled on Wednesday in Albany. Several gentlemen from Mitchell county took the South Georgia and Florida Railroad train that evening. They gave glowing accounts of

THE PIE-BALD CONVENTION.

The delegations from several counties were divided. The morning session was inharmonious. W. Clark, of Thomasville, was the opposing candidate for some time, but finally withdrew and put up Putney, of Dougherty. Putney ran until ten or eleven o'clock, and then withdrew. W. H. Noble, a negro from Randolph county, was then entered. The Convention adjourned until two o'clock. Dick Whitely out-managed his opponents, and in the afternoon Whitely was renominated by 34 to 6.

The Mitchell county gentlemen put the matter this way: Clark is better than Whitely; Putney is better than Clark; Noble is better than Putney, and the Devil better than Noble. They thought that with Gus McIntyre or Bob Mitchell, they could clean Whitely up in the Congressional race. So mote it be. Judge Hopkins enunciated the correct doctrine, that "the intelligence of the country must govern it." Southwest and Southern Georgia to-day would be the garden spot of the world were it free from the domination and misrule of the Radical party. It weighs down the energies of as brave and as hospitable a people as the sun ever shone upon. Ignorance is held subservient only to the dictates of corrupt and base men.

SHEEP RAISING.

Mr. J. G. Sapp, of Mitchell county, has seventeen hundred head of sheep. He has made it profitable. We are informed that he received 32½ cents per pound for his entire clip of wool.

THE CROPS.

The crops generally along the lines of the Southwestern and South Georgia and Florida Railroads are fine. Now and then a short crop of corn could be seen, but the reports were cheering from the corn crop everywhere. Cotton and sugar cane looked well.

HEAVY YIELD OF CORN.

A Mr. Hays, near Smithville, has a corn patch that is estimated will yield one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. He applied about 3,500 pounds of fertilizers. This is a heavy yield, but only beats R. H. Hardaway, of Thomasville, one bushel per acre.

FINE COTTON PATCH.

At Thomasville we saw a cotton patch of an acre and a half, belonging to E. T. Davis, Esq., that eclipses anything of the kind we have ever seen. The stalks in the entire patch were over seven feet high, and uniform. The stalks were well fruited, from bottom to top.

CROPS IN THOMAS COUNTY.

The crops in Thomas county are decidedly the best for years. The present year Thomasville has shipped over 40,000 bushels of corn, and, from present indications, we think she can sell 75,000 to 80,000 bushels next year. The cotton crop is fine, with no blow at caterpillar. The oat crop turned out splendid. Last year Capt. E. T. Davis obtained 100 bushels of oats per acre. The Tax Receiver makes the following crop returns, which, while it is as correct as possible, yet lacks somewhat of being exact:

Number of acres in cotton, 32,214; corn, 33,236½; oats, 10,752; rice, 199½; sweet potatoes, 864½; sugar cane, 466; ground peas, 2,135½; orchards, 281; vineyards, 26.

REVIVAL.

On Wednesday night "ye local" attended services at the Methodist Church, and heard a fine discourse from Rev. Hamp Felder.—The venerable Rev. Samuel Anthony was present, and prayed with spirit and power. A revival has been progressing for a week, or so with the most gratifying results.

THE MELON FESTIVAL.

According to announcement, the melon festival came off at the Fair Grounds (by the way they are commodious and beautiful) at 10 o'clock A. M. The attendance of ladies was large and quite a number of gentlemen were present. The display of melons was very fine. About 75 or 80 very fine melons were contestants for the prize. The following were appointed judges to test them and award the prize—Judge A. H. Hansell, Hon. J. H. Alexander, Judge B. B. Moore, J. Starke, Esq., and W. G. Whidby. The committee cut themselves down in the effort, but awarded the prize to the Pearson melon, by far the best melon we have ever seen or tasted.

THOMAS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

During the morning, the Thomas county Agricultural Society met. By invitation "ye local" addressed the club in a few remarks on the cheering crop prospects. He closed, by extending in behalf of Mayor Spencer, an earnest invitation to the people of Thomas county to attend the State fair.

Quite a number will attend the State fair, some of them as exhibitors. Thomas county will be represented at the Agricultural Convention at Stone Mountain, by the delegates being the guests of the local editor of this paper.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THOMASVILLE.

Thomasville has a number of handsome residences in addition to her public buildings.

The court house is a three-story building, and is an imposing edifice.

The chapel for the Young Female Institute is a handsome structure, and reflects credit on the town.

A new three story brick hotel (about half the size of the Kimball House) is now in process of construction. When completed, this hotel will be not only an ornament but an immense benefit to the town. Its erection gives employment to a large number of hands, and imparts life and activity to the town.

WEST END HOUSE

One of the cosiest and most comfortable place to sojourn at is the West End House, J. A. Linton proprietor. In addition to well furnished rooms, and a splendid table, the music furnished by several amateurs there, adds a charm to it, that renders boarding there a delight.

AS A WINTER RESORT

for the people of the North, we think Thomasville stands pre-eminent. It is a healthy place. The sea-breeze at night, during the summer time renders the climate delightful, and no more lovely a night can Autumn or early Spring afford, than was experienced there on the night of July the 22. Thomasville is an admirable retreat for the people of Macon who wish to escape the heat of summer and the savage attacks of the unrelenting musketoe.

THE PEOPLE OF THOMASVILLE

are generous and hospitable. While they are thrifty, enterprising and intelligent, they are not hard-listed, penurious or uncharitable. Within the limits of Thomasville, are gathered men of the highest ability and integrity. Such men as Hon. A. T. McIntyre who made more reputation in a single term of Congress than any other man from the South; Judge A. H. Hansell, Hon. J. H. Alexander; Col. A. F. Wright, Hon. B. B. Moore, S. A. Smith, S. J. Cassel, Capt. E. T. Davis, Capt. Hammond, and the popular and genial R. G. Mitchell, Solicitor General.

HER NEWSPAPERS.

The Times is conducted by John Triplett, the equal of Gorman as a linguist and traveler. The Enterprise is under the able management of Major L. C. Bryan, and Capt. J. T. Chastain. Both papers are controled and edited by able, courteous and sterling gentlemen, who know their duty and knowing dare to do it. The town should be, as she is proud of her Enterprise and the Times.

S. ALECK SMITH, ESQ.,

This gentleman is one of the wealthiest and most intelligent gentlemen in South Georgia. He came to Savannah in 1818, and consequently has been here over half a century. His residence is magnificently furnished, and his flower-garden contains a fine collection of rare flowers, trees and shrubs. We saw several Banana trees, fifteen or sixteen feet high, with blooms on them, and fruit. Mr. Smith presented us with one of the blooms, which is now on exhibition at the counting room.

While at his residence, we had the pleasure of listening to the

FAIR ORGANIST

of the Baptist Church play several pieces on the piano. The instrument was one of the finest toned we have ever listened to. The lovely organist, with *finesse* manners and the most charming mien, touched the chords with fingers as soft as a fairy evoking the spirit of harmony itself—now lulling like the gentle murmur of the rippling brook; now enthusing like the soft, sweet strains of the Æolian harp; now rising in grandeur; now falling in mellow cadence like some fair maiden enmeshed in the *coils* of love. One of the most delightful and sparkling conversationists we have met with is Miss Julia Alexander. She charms while she enlightens, and one is undecided which to admire most, the brilliancy of her conversation or her eyes.

We cannot do justice to our own feelings were we to omit to gratefully acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of John Triplett, Major Bryan, Captain Hammond, Captain Davis, R. G. Mitchell, Esq., and S. J. Cassels and lady.

INCIDENTS.

The Savannah News published the marriage of Mr. John Triplett to Miss Ella Suits, of Bradley county, Tennessee, on the 9th. As Triplett was absent on the 19th the people believed the report and thought the 9th was a typographical error. It created a sensation. One gentleman averred that he knew it for two years, but it had been told to him confidentially. Like Anna Dickinson, Captain Triplett is anxious for Harris to bring on Miss Ella Suits or "any other woman," as he has made up his mind to marry. He says he can't bear the imputation of having a wife, without having one in realty. He'll have to marry Gorman if he can't do better.

Everybody at Thomasville knows Mayor Spencer. They *do* say that he knows how to electioneer exceedingly well. He was once a candidate for Solicitor General. While his opponents were treating generously, Sam was going round kissing the married women and their babies, patting the little boys on the head, and actually carried round a carpet-bag full of cigars and distributed them among the girls. He was triumphantly elected. Candidates for Congress in this district may learn something from this incident.

THE THOMASVILLE FAIR.

Thomasville has a big fair in November. Everybody and his wife, including John H. James, Gen. Colquitt, etc., will be there. While Thomas county may exhibit her products of soil and factory to immense advantage, they cannot rival in beauty or magnificence the fair of Thomasville.

REPRESENTATION.

A Suggestion in Reference to it—A Subject of much Importance.

Editors Constitution: Is the claim by the country portion of Fulton county to one of the members of the Legislature each session, It is actually claimed as a *matter of right* that a portion of the county—¼ of the population of that county and only ¼ of its wealth should have 1-3 of the representation. Now to support such an extraordinary pretension there should be some good reason, or else an intelligent public will laugh at its folly and treat with contempt its advocates. As a *matter of right* then, what reason is advanced in support of the claim? What reason is given why the country is especially entitled to a representative, and if to any special representation over any other class of our fellow citizens, why to so much greater proportion—why to nearly three times as much as their wealth and population would seem to entitle them to? Is it because their members are three times as intelligent as the rest of us and will select abler representatives; or is it because the country representatives when selected are three times as influential in securing good legislation and preventing bad legislation? Is it because they are vastly superior in every way to the city members that they claim this extraordinary preference for themselves over any other class of their fellow-citizens; or is it because they are farmers that this claim is insisted upon? On which one of these pleas is this claim based? If on the first, it is only necessary to submit the comparison to the people of the country without argument. If on the second, that is because they are farmers, then it is only necessary to say that if one class has a right to *claim* one representative, then another class has a like right, and in order to give every class this supposed right it would be necessary for Fulton county to have twelve representatives in the Legislature in order to provide the farmers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, manufacturers, hotel-keepers, plasterers, dentists, traders and speculators, printers, bankers and bondholders, each with a representative. Has the farmer any stronger claim to special *representation* than some or all of these, none according to common sense and none according to the spirit of government which is opposed to all class legislation. The best men in the party, are the men to be selected as nominees, without reference to whether they belong to one class or another. The only question is who can do the most good and would most influence and reflect most credit upon it. Indeed it is important just at this period in our history to send able, hardworking, industrious men, earnest thinking men, men of talent and face to represent us in the Legislature. We need no mere figure heads there, who can vote but exercise no other influence. Let us have three men of first class ability. There is no reason to support the absurd claim and its advocates can only pull back on their last argument which is "it has been the custom heretofore." If a man is selected from the country let it be because of his integrity and ability and not simply because he is from the country.

OBSERVER

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, July 25, 1874.

Cotton closed at 14 cents.

We clip the following interesting items from the New York Bulletin:

The New Fibre—Pita.

Samples of this fibre were exhibited on 'Change in St. Louis, Saturday. It is from a plant or tree discovered in Mexico, and is said to be similar to hemp or jute. The leaf from which this fibre is obtained is said to be eight to nine feet in length, and the strands of the sample exhibited will measure six to seven feet in length. The color is a pale, or whitish yellow or flaxen, and the fibres very fine and strong. There would seem to be every evidence in it that pita is destined to supply a most valuable material to manufacture and commerce, and that the possession of the territory producing it and the supply to this country, and perhaps Europe, will make fortunes for those whose foresight have given them the ownership.

Further "Signs of the Times."

The Chicago Tribune of Monday says: "The merchandise markets have been quite active, considering the season of the year, and our jobbers have no cause of complaint. The recent fire has had no visible effect on the market, as but few wholesale merchants met with any losses. The attendance of interior buyers is fair, while there was more than the usual number of mail orders."

California promises the greatest wheat crop ever known even in that flourishing State. The estimated yield of wheat alone is 24,000,000 centals—an increase of upwards of 11,000,000 centals compound with 1873-74.

The Potato Market South and North.

In New Orleans, from some unaccountable commercial mismanagement, there is a great dearth of Irish potatoes at present, and this, too, at a time while the remains of the old crop are a drug in Maine and other Northern States, and the new crop from Virginia is supplying the West with an abundance. Potatoes are quoted at $11 to $12 per barrel in New Orleans, while retailers sell them at three cents each. The difficulty is, that market is so easily glutted that dealers fear to ship it, even when there is an apparent profit in doing so. In the Bulletin reports of the New York market yesterday, old crop was quoted as low as 25c. per barrel, and hard to sell at that.

The Angora Goat.

This, the most valuable of all the goat family, is now being raised extensively in California for its long, silky fleece, and it is likely to prove an important industry. The first importation of the Angora goat was made into the United States by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina as an experiment. It was introduced into California in 1861 by Mr. M. Landrum, since which date he has given his attention to raising them. Others are now engaged in raising them, and the business has largely increased, extending from Washington Territory into New Mexico.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[Special to The Constitution.]

Receipts at at ports to-day 878 bales; stock at all ports 169,471 bales; Stock in New York 103,382.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gold closed at 9⅞.

Cotton—Spots closed steady and held higher; ordinary 13⅜; good 15½; strict good ordinary 15⅜; low middlings, 16½; middlings 17; good middlings 18¼.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day closed easier; sales 9,600 bales as follows: August 16 7-32; September 16 9-16; October 16 7-32; net and gross receipts 42 bales.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK, July 25, 1874, 6 P. M.

Money a drug at 2@3. Gold irregular; opened at 9⅞, rose to 10, now 9¾. Exchan dull at 84 88@84 84 90.

Governments active and higher; large business coupons of 67s at 117¾.

Stocks dull; no new features; all the leading operators are absent. Lake Shore, Erie, and Western Union were represented. The tone of business fluctuates slightly. The Bank statement is favorable. Lot receipts have increased $4,200,075 in the banks now hold $29,283,175 in excess of legal requirements. Loans have decreased $1,146,900. Specie $11,086,000. Legal tenders have increased $11,861,100. Deposits $1,329,700. Circulation $401,000.

Money loaned down to 1½ per cent.

Exchange closed quiet and steady at $4 87¼@4 90.

Gold 109@110; closed at 109⅞.

Governments closed cut firm; Currency sixes 117½.

State Bonds—Virginia 6s, old, 28; Georgia 7s, new, 88; North Carolina 6s and North Carolina R. R. January and July, 38; North Carolina 6s and F. C. R. R., April and October,

THE BRIDGE OF CLOUDS.

BY A. J. REQUIER, OF MOBILE.

I sometimes think, in my rarer hours,
When the spirit is all aglow,
Of a world within this world of ours
That it yearns yet fears to know,—
Of the magic music and mystic gleams
Of the beautiful land of dreams!

I see its cities of burnished gold
In the blaze of the setting sun,
And its loveliness caught on the crystal mould
Of the stars when day is done;
And a flood celestial downward beams
From the beautiful land of dreams!

I catch a glimpse of inspiring eyes,
Through my earthly trials and cares,
While a mother's touch dispels my sighs
And wipes away my tears,
With leaves of balm from the healing streams
Of the beautiful land of dreams!

And I feel that the struggle with power and pelf
Is a wreathed and miraculous rod;
That the soul was created to die unto self
Before it can rise to God—
A flutter of pinions and flight of gleams
In the beautiful land of dreams!

That joy and grief are the light and shade
Of each interwoven endeavor;
And the glory remains when the garment is made,
And evil expelled forever—
The flowing fabric unsoiled by seams
Of the beautiful land of dreams!

For dark eclipse of blind despair
That makes us shudder and start,
And dimpling transits of Venus there,
In the violet depths of the heart,
But lead us still to the gate, it seems,
Of the beautiful land of dreams!

The fear of the Lord is the earliest shoot
From seed by the sower cast;
But wisdom's completely ripened fruit
Is to love Him best at last—
The perfect and triplicate crown which beams
In the beautiful ord of dreams!

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Stocks dull. Money 2. Gold 92 Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 90½. Governments active and higher. Cotton steady; sales of 345 bales; upland 17; Orleans 17¾. Futures opened steady; August 16¼a16 3-16; September 16 17-32 a16 7-16, October 16¾a16¾.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Pork firm; mess $22. Lard firm; steam 12¾. Turpentine firm at 30½. Rosin firm $2 30a2 35 for strained. Freights heavy.

LONDON, July 25.—Consols 92¼a92¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 8¼a8¾; Orleans 8¾; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,300 for speculation and export; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in July 8¾; do. do. nothing below middlings, deliverable September or October 8¾; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middlings, deliverable September or October, 8¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions—cheese 61s 6d. Lard 55.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, 3:30 PM—Cotton—sales of to-day 5,000 bales American; sales uplands nothing below low middlings, deliverable in July, 8 3-16.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1874. }

REMARKS.—A large crowd of excursionists was in the city to-day. The retail stores did a sharp business. Advices from the West show a considerable advance in lard and bacon, and we quote both higher. We sing the same old song in regard to cotton—dull, very dull.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 10. Silver, buying at $1 03; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a$1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 68a70; 8s 78a80. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 78a82; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 67a70. Savannah 80.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 10a$1 12; mixed $1 02a1 03. Meal—$1 12.

Wheat—white $1 25a$1 40; amber $1 25a $1 35; red $1 15a$1 25.

Rye—None.

Oats—75.

Flour—fancy $8 75a9; extra family $8 00a $8 25; family $7 25a$7 50; extra $5 00a$6 00, superfine $4 00a$5 00.

Bacon firm—clear sides 12½; clear rib sides 12½; shoulders 10.

Bulk Meat—clear sides 12; clear rib sides 11½; shoulders, none in market; long clear sides 11½.

Hams—plain uncanvassed 12½a13; plain canvassed, none in market; sugar-cured canvassed 16a16½.

Lard—choice leaf tierces 15; choice leaf kegs and cans 15½; choice leaf buckets 16.

Bagging—16¼a17.

Ties—8¾.

Hay—Timothy—$1 50; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a$1 50; millet $1 25a$1 50.

Sugars steady—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 12a12½; extra C 11¾a12; yellow C 10¾a11; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 10¾a11¼; do. prime 10a10¾; do. fair—none in market.

Syrups—refined 45a80; New Orleans 80a85.

Molasses—hhds 39; tierces 40; barrels 42.

Coffee easier: Rio choice 26½; prime 25½; good 24½; Java 35a38.

Teas—imperial $1a1 25; hyson 75a1 00; oolong 75a$1 00.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls —; ½ bbls —; kits; none in market. No. 2 bbls —; ½ bbls —; kits, none in market. Family, bbls none; ½ bbls $6 50; kits, $1 25.

Soap—5¼a10½.

Starch—6¾

Rice—9¾.

Soda—kegs 7a7½; assorted papers 8a8¾.

Candles—18¾a19.

Onions—$1 50a2 00 per bushel.

Crackers—cream 11½; ginger 11½; aerated 10½; soda 6¾; butter 9¾.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 75; fancy 25a28.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per case, $2 75: 2 lb oysters, per case, $5 00; sardines, per case, $17 00; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 50; tomatoes, per dozen, $2 50; peaches, per dozen, $2 50; pineapples $3 25; green corn $2 50.

Pickles—gallons, per dozen, $7 50; ½ gallons, per dozen, $5 50; ¼ gallons, per dozen, $3 00; pints, per dozen, $2 00; mixed English, per dozen, $3 50; gherkins, English, per dozen, $3 50; chow chow, per dozen, $3 75; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 50; tomato catsup, per dozen, $1 50.

Wood Ware—brass-bound red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 60a$7 50; painted buckets $2 75a$3 00; well buckets $6 50; painted tubs, per nest, $4; seives, per dozen, $2 25; brooms, per dozen, $2 75a$4 20; matches, per gross, $3 25.

Nails—90d, 12d, 10d, $4 75. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg $7 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 50; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $9 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—23.

Blacking—35a70

Vinegar Cider—28a30; Vinegar white wine 30a35.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a$15; horse and mule shoes 7¼a8¾; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1¼ n. to 4 in.; flat and ¾ to 2 in. round 3¼c per lb. by carload, and 3½ to 3¾ for less than a carload. Sundry—3¼a3½c by carload; 3¾ to 5¼ for less than carload.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $2 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 45a50; medium, 11-in old 50a55; good, 11-in old 60a65; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark cyrs. 50 a60; bright eights, twist 60a70; medium, 12-in 50a55; good 65a70; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a$2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Dried Fruit—Rough peaches 6a8; peeled nominal at 12½a18.

Eggs—We quote at 10a11.

Feathers—We quote at 65 for prime selections; mixed 60a65.

Beeswax—25a27.

Rags—2a3c.

Poultry—We quote spring chickens at 12½ 15; good hens 25c.

Butter—We quote good country at 20a25; Tennessee 22½a27.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 13½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12½c. Mutton 13½a15c. Veal 15c.

Garden Truck.

Green Corn 25a30c per dozen; tomatoes $2a $2 25 per crate; okra 50c per peck; cucumbers 50c per peck; squashes 50c per peck; cabbages $1 per dozen; Irish potatoes $5 75a6 50 per bbl; beans $1 50 per bushel; onions, dry, $1 50a$1 75 per bushel; beets 5a6c per bunch.

Fruits.

Melons by car load 13a18c each; canteloupes 8a10; peaches $1 50 to $2 per bushel; apples—cooking 50c per bushel; eating, red, $1 50 per bushel.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Arnold's 9 1-2; Ancona Fancy 9c; Albion 9 1-2c; Amoskeag 7½c; Bedford 8c; Dunnell's 9c; Garner's Fancies 8½c; Gloucester 9 1-2c; Hartel's Fancies 9 1-2c; Washington Green Stripes 10 1-2c; Fancies 9 1-2c.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10½; 7-8 9; yarns $1 35; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 9 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10½ per yard; 7-8 drill 11 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Montour goods are 1-2c under the above quotations.

Concord Mills—cassimeres 75; cashmarets 65; cadet grey $1 25; jeans 65.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 12; fancies, fashion 13½c; checks 13½. Cottonades, Attakepos, 9 oz 35; camlet jeans 25; pantaloon checks 22; plaid cottonades 16; twilled 18.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 10c; R 38 in. 8c. Cabot ¾ 11c; 36 in. 12½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14¼a15¼c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 14c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7½c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in. 19c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 10c.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2; Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 22c; Biddeford 16c; A A 20c; A A A 22½c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 25c; A C A 30 inch 23c Pittsfield 7½.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 10 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Ancasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Cottonades—Everett, D and T, 27½c; Farmers and Miners 22½c; Great Western 25c; Whittenton, D and T, 27½c; A 18c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 8c; Lonsdale 8c; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 8c; high colors 9c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 7c; Franklin 7c; Harmony 7, high colors, 7½c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 25c; Hillside 11c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Dooskin 42½c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 2a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a$1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a$3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 75a$2 50; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a$6 00; white lead, per lb, 9¼a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a$2 50; whale oil, per gal, $1 50; lard oil, per gal, $1 00a$1 15; tanners' oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a$2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a$1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a$5 00; gum assafoetida 55; acid, sulphuric, per carboy, $11.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 27c; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a30c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, either white or colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 50; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a3. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Rheumatism,	Scalds,	Lameness,
Neuralgia,	Burns,	Soreness,
Sore Throat,	Boils,	Wounds,
Hoarseness,	Ulcers,	Bruises,
Headache,	Piles,	Sprains,
Toothache,	Colic,	Old Sores,

All Hemorrhages, Diarrhœa, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

mar9-deodtf-w6m.

Hammond & Stevens,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
Collecting a specialty. june11-d6m

Twenty-Second
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
— AT —
College Temple,
NEWNAN, GA.,
July 26 to 29, 1874.

—o—

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

SUNDAY, July 26—10 A. M., Dedication of "Arcade Hall," by Revs. Hall, Thigpen and Stacey.

MONDAY, July 27—9 A. M., Readings by Undergraduates; 8 P. M., Concert—Misses Jordan and Sanders.

TUESDAY, July 28—9 A. M., Junior Compositions; 8 P. M., Annual Concert.

WEDNESDAY, July 29—10 A. M., Commencement; 8½ P. M., Alumnæ Reunion—Address by Colonel E. Y. Clarke, (Atlanta Constitution.)

☞ The railroads will extend the usual courtesies of one fare, and everybody is most cordially invited to attend this "housewarming" of the new Temple.

M. P. KELLOGG, A. M.,
july24-dtd President and Proprietor.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, MD.

—o—

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION of this English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen on THURSDAY, 17th of September. For circulars apply to

MRS. H. P LEFEBBRE,
Principal.

☞ Refers to Right Rev. Bishop Beckwith, Savannah, Ga.; Rev. Dr. Williams, Rome, Ga.; Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, Atlanta, Ga.; James M. Ball, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.; L. Scofield, Sr., Esq., Atlanta, Ga. july24-3m

J. DOMINI'S
Lager Beer Saloon,
No. 8 ALABAMA STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand a most elegant article of
PURE LIQUORS.
His celebrated Cognac Brandy (Champagne brand), Gibson's Whisky, and his different grades of Wine are unsurpassed.
Fresh Unadulterated Lager Beer
always on draught. Families supplied with Beer at short notice. His Cigars are nice and fine. june14—dtf

CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

McBRIDE & CO.,
Corner Pryor and Line Streets.
Offer the largest and cheapest stock China, Glassware, Silver-plated ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Chandeliers, Toilet Sets, Wares and general Housekeepers articles ever brought to the State. Go to their Store and you will be convinced.
feb8—sun&wedtf

MONTGOMERY
White Sulphur Springs,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.
THIS delightful and fashionable watering place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the FIRST DAY of JUNE NEXT. These Springs are the most beautiful and extensively improved of the numerous watering places in the mountains of Virginia, and are capable of accommodating over ONE THOUSAND VISITORS. The Lawn is covered with a forest of choice shade trees. The cottages are of elegant design, the rooms large and well ventilated. These Springs have been entirely refurnished in an elegantly modern style. Express, Ticket, Post and Telegraph Offices.
BAR supplied with the choicest liquors. BILLIARD ROOMS, TEN-PIN ALLEYS, a first-class LIVERY, &c. The BAND from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., has been engaged. A Branch Railroad, 1¼ miles long, connects these Springs with the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad at Big Tunnel Station. Round Trip Tickets at greatly reduced rates at all the principal towns and cities. Pullman Palace Cars without change through from New Orleans to these Springs, only one change from Baltimore. No Springs possess greater facilities of access and superior advantages. For circular, pamphlet, etc., address
CALHOUN & COWAN,
july7—d2m Proprietors.

Coal and Wood Wanted.
BIDS for one hundred and twenty five tons of COAL and fifty cords of HICKORY or OAK WOOD, will be received by the undersigned. The same to be delivered to the different school houses in the city. Bids will be closed by the 10th of August next.
D. MAYER, Chairman.
Atlanta, July 21, 1874—d1w

Important to Traveling Agents
OF ATLANTA.
ALL TRAVELING AGENTS OF Atlanta favorable to the formation of a "Traveling Agents' Association," are requested to meet at Governor's Guards' Armory Hall, over store of J. R. Simmons & Co., on SATURDAY NIGHT, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
july24-2 MANY TRAVELERS.

The Stone Mountain
GRANITE COMPANY.
WILL furnish MAUSOLEUMS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, BASES, COPING AND CURBING FOR LOTS, DOOR AND WINDOW LINTELS, and SILLS, GATEWAYS, FLAGGING and PAVING STONE, and every description of ROUGH and DRESSED MATERIAL, of the best quality for building purposes, at lower prices than it can be had elsewhere. That intended for fine work or exposed surfaces is selected with a view to durability and excellence of finish. Full details and estimates will be furnished whenever specifications of work required are given.
N. B.—Parties desiring to be furnished with TERRACE STEPS OR PLATFORMS can be supplied, delivered and set, at seasonable rates.
Atlanta office at Meador & Brothers' Tobacco Store, Whitehall Street. Address STONE MOUNTAIN GRANITE CO.,
JOHN THOMSON, Agent,
ap25-dtf Stone Mountain, Ga

COMMENCEMENT
—OF—
West Point Female College,
SUNDAY, July 26—Sermon by Rev. John Jones.
Monday, July 27—9 A. M., Alumnæ Association. Essay by Mrs. May Henderson. Address by Colonel E. Y. Clarke.
Monday, 4 P. M.—Prize Reading. Prize presentation by Dr. Willie Griggs.
Monday evening—Juvenile Entertainment.
Tuesday, July 28th—Junior Exhibition. Address by Colonel A. R. Calhoun.
Tuesday evening—Annual Concert.
Wednesday—Commencemen Day—Annual Address by Colonel T. C. Howard.
Wednesday evening—Annual Social Reunion.
Persons passing over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad to Commencement will pay ONE FARE.
july18—d8t A. P. MOOTY.

Davidson College.
Next Session will begin Sep. 24, 1874.
HEALTHY location. Moral atmosphere. Strict discipline. Thorough teaching. Moderate charges. Seven professors. For catalogue or information, apply to
J. R. BLAKE,
Chairman of the Faculty,
Post Office, Davidson College, N. C.
june24-d&w3m

ADVERTISE
IN THE
GREENVILLE, S. C.,
Daily and Weekly News.
The only daily paper in the upper portion of
South Carolina.
THE NEWS offers as favorable terms and as good advantages as the merchants of Atlanta, who are interested in this section, can desire. Address
A. M. SPEIGHTS,
july21—dtf Publisher.

UNDERTAKERS.

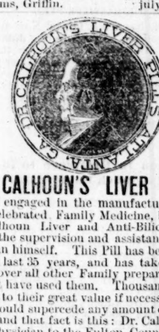
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER
AND DEALER IN
Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets,
AND COFFINS,
of all sizes and descriptions.
Also Agents for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER. Receive orders carriages for at any hour, both day and night. No. 1, De Give's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. aug2-d1y

MEDICAL.

SOUTHERN BRANCH
—OF THE—
NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
Wall street, opp. Passenger Depot, N. Side.
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA
THIS is an Incorporated Institution, with ample capital, and a thoroughly organized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the treatment of Congenital and Acquired Deformities of the human body, and diseases or conditions requiring surgical operations, or mechanical appliances for their relief or cure; also, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, for paralysis and other afflictions, as shown in Illustrated Circulars. The Southern Branch is now in successful operation in Atlanta.
The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor, electric galvanic and other Baths, vaccuum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianapolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled assistants, and apparatus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeons of well known ability and skill. Three hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch, and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work. Address:
K. H. BOLAND,
Sec'y National Surgical Institute,
may 6—d1y ATLANTA, GA.

Cancers Can be Cured.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he is in possession of the great
FRENCH REMEDY,
for curing Cancers, and is prepared to treat them successfully. His remedy produces but little pain, and is a certain, safe and effectual cure for that dreadful disease. Hundreds have already been cured by this never-failing remedy, who live to testify to its wonderful efficacy. Those afflicted with cancers would do well to call at an early day and be cured. DR. A. J. JONES,
Jonesboro, Ga.
TESTIMONIALS:
Kit Wich and Drury Dupree, Jones' Mill, Ga.; Judge J. Shropshire, Manson Dorsy, Mrs. M. Banks, Fayetteville; Rev. F. W. Baggerly, Mrs. E. Baggerly, Senoia; Mr. F. Moton, Hogansville; R. Osburn, Clayton; Mrs. McMullin, Jonesboro; Judge J. M. Williams, Griffin. july10-d3m



DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.
I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.
I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.
For sale by all druggists.
Price 50 cents a box.
None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington an l Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14—dtf

S. R. & D. R. R.

POSTPONED SALE
Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad.
THE following sale postponed to the first Tuesday, being the first day of September next, 1874.
STATE OF GEORGIA, FLOYD COUNTY.
James Boorman Johnson & John A. Stewart, Trustee, et al. vs. The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, et al. Bill, etc., on Chancery side of the Superior Court of said county of Floyd, Rome Circuit of Georgia.
Decree of Foreclosure of Mortgage, etc., made January Term, 1874.
By virtue of said decree of foreclosure and the Superior Court on the Chancery side of said Court, as well as by virtue of the several supplemental Decrees and Orders of the Hon. John W. H. Underwood, Judge of said Rome Circuit, Chancellor, presiding. The undersigned Commissioners named therein and duly appointed with full power to carry out said Decrees, do hereby give notice that they will sell at public sale, before the Court House door, in the city of Rome, county of Floyd, State of Georgia, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., on the first Tuesday of September next, the following property, to-wit:
That entire portion of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad belonging to defendant in said cause, lying and being in the State of Georgia, commencing at a point where said Railroad crosses the line between the States of Alabama and Georgia in the county of Polk, Georgia, and running thence through said county of Polk to Rome, in the county of Floyd, thence through said county of Floyd and county of Gordon to Dalton, in the county of Whitfield, Georgia, together with all the rights, members and appurtenances, franchises, turnouts, sidings, road-bed, right of way, depot buildings, bridges, trestles, stations, depot grounds, and other property, in anywise to said railroad appertaining or belonging, or held by said defendant. As well as all other property both real and personal, of said defendant, the said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, of whatever kind, now in the possession and control of Thos. A. Walker and John Tucker, Receivers, which is or may be in the hands and possession of said receivers in the State of Georgia, consisting of all of that part of the rolling stock of said railroad, engines, cars of all kinds, box, flat, baggage, caboose, hand, passenger, and other cars, and all tools, scales, loose iron, and all other personal property of whatever kind, which may be on the line of road at depots or elsewhere, in Georgia, belonging to said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company.
Terms of Sale—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale. The balance of the purchase money shall at such time, exceeding six months, as shall be appointed by the Commissioners, be paid in cash or by a credit of the amount of such balance placed on the judgment of foreclosure, in said cause, on the first mortgage, or the bonds secured thereby of the said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, as directed by said decree. The whole of said propriety in the aggregate to be sold for not less than five hundred thousand dollars. But the said Commissioners reserve the right to have any sale made for a less sum than five hundred thousand dollars affirmed, provided the Chancellor of said Court may deem the same right and proper and shall approve the same.
Upon full compliance with the terms of sale, titles to the property will be made to the purchaser by the Commissioners. Should the purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms of sale, he or they shall forfeit any sum paid over or secured, and the said Commissioners upon such failure reserve the right immediately, or upon such notice as they may deem proper, to re-sell said property, both real and personal, of said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company upon such terms as they shall agree on.
BENJAMIN C. WYLY,
DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
Commissioners.
Rome, Georgia, May 1st, 1874.
The foregoing advertisement is made under the supervision and approval of the Chancellor, and the same is hereby ordered to be passed on the minutes of the Court as part of the proceedings in said cause and the order of this Court.
Done in Chambers at Rome, said county of Floyd, Georgia, May 1, 1874.
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
J. S. C. R. C. and Chancellor.
The aforesaid sale was postponed by order of the Chancellor and to be made peremptorily on the first Tuesday in September next.
Approved June 26, 1874.
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
J. S. C. R. C. and Chancellor.
july14—d&wtd

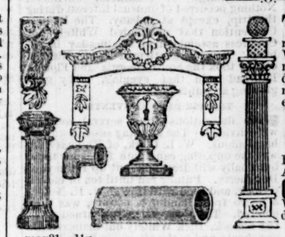
MARBLE WORKS.

WM. GRAY.

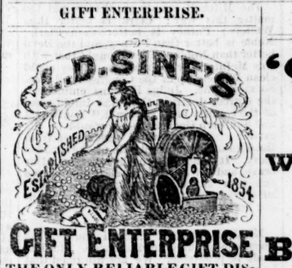
July24-d1y.

Judson's Marble Works,
ATLANTA, GA.,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Italian & American Marble
Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.
Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. H. Jones & Co's Livery Stables.
Orders solicited and promptly filled. Prices reasonable. Terms cash.
Address
D. N. JUDSON,
aug10-1y.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS
—o—

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc.
Also Manufacturers of
SEWER PIPE
From 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as
Centre Pieces, Cornice etc.
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to give entire satisfaction.
may31—d1y PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.



GIFT ENTERPRISE
THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.
$50,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
168TH REGULAR MONTHLY
Gift Enterprise!
To be drawn Monday, Aug. 10th, 1874.
One Grand Capital Prize $5,000,
IN GOLD!
Two Prizes $1,000 } in gold
Two Prizes $500 } in gold
Five Prizes $100 } in gold
Greenbacks
One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $350.
5 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
750 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.*
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
Agents Wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-Five $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. Cincinnati, O.
june28—w5w

THE WATER OF LIFE.

Dyspepsia
PLAYED OUT!
Knocked Higher Than a Kite.
THE WATER OF LIFE
Does the Work.
OVER ONE HUNDRED CURED IN ATLANTA ALONE.
We will give their names if called upon
No restrictions placed upon you.
Eat, drink and be merry is the word.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sent to any address on receipt of the price.
J. PURLEY & CO.,
11 Peachtree Street,
may2-d3m ATLANTA, GA

TO MILL OWNERS AND USERS
—OF—
MILL GEARING.

WEBSTER & MARKS, Chattanooga, Tenn., are now making their new and Bevel Gear of all sizes, with the Patent English Gear Moulding Machine. No extra charge for Patterns. No delay, and a perfectly true wheel of any desired pitch. july11—d12m

Summer in the Highlands.
THE ALLEGHANY HOUSE IS NOW open. Good fare and cheap. Board from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO TEN, according to size of family and age. Servants half price.
J. C. BRANCH, Proprietor,
Clarksville, Ga., July 15, 1874—d1m

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.
$50,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
168TH REGULAR MONTHLY
Gift Enterprise!
To be drawn Monday, Aug. 10th, 1874.
One Grand Capital Prize $5,000,
IN GOLD!
Two Prizes $1,000 } in gold
Two Prizes $500 } in gold
Five Prizes $100 } in gold
Greenbacks
One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $350.
5 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
750 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.*
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
Agents Wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-Five $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. Cincinnati, O.
june28—w5w

COAL AND LIME.

'COAL.'
**W. S.